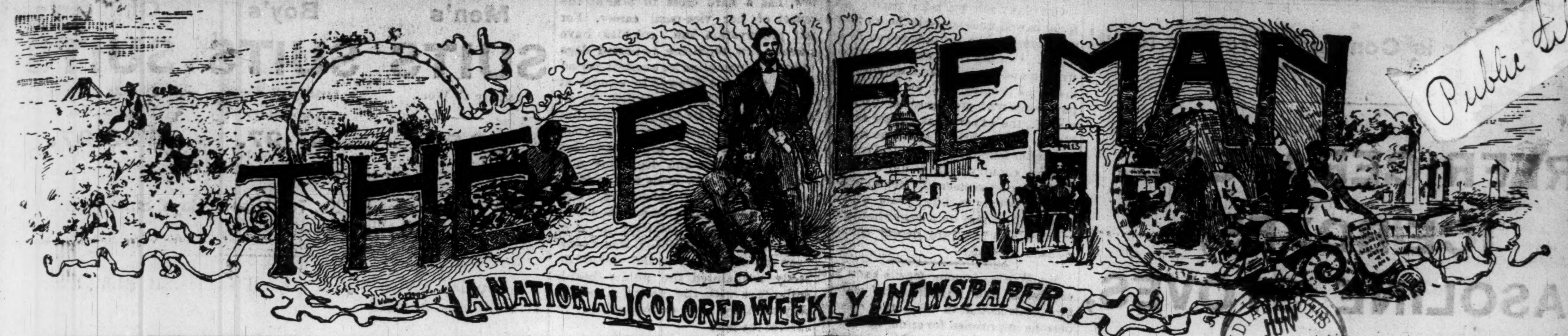

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BEAUTIFUL NASHVILLE.

HERCOLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR HERCOLORED POPULATION.

Meharry Medical College and New Dental Building---Fisk University ---Roger Williams University.

Special Correspondence of The Freeman.

South of, and about a stone's throw from Central Tennessee College, whose history appeared in our last number, is Meharry Medical College. It is situated on a hill, has a beautiful and healthy surrounding and its ample grounds are beautiful with spreading trees and flowrets bright.

The college has turned out many a talented medico, and its influence and name is felt and known all over the broad and sunny South.

The Meharry Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, was organized in 1876, for the purpose of affording the colored people of the South an opportunity of obtaining a medical education. At that time there was no medical college in the Southern States that would open its doors to colored students, and in the North many of the schools had turned their keys against them.

The college takes its name from the generous and philanthropic family who liberally contributed towards its establishment and support. In 1879, through the munificence of Rev. Samuel Meharry, Shawnee Mound, Ind., and his brothers, Rev. Alexander Meharry, D. D., and Hugh Meharry, Esq., aided by Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist church, the lot which the building occupies was purchased, and the large and commodious brick building erected.

It is forty feet wide and sixty feet in length and four stories in height, basement included. The ground floor is used as laboratories for practical work in chemistry; the second story for office, museum and dwelling apartments; the third contains a lecture room capable of accommodating one hundred students, recitation room, and cabinet of materia medica; the fourth story is fitted up for dormitories. An additional building has also been erected for practical demonstration in anatomy.

Since its organization the school has conferred the degree of M. D. upon one hundred and four young men, who are, most of them, successfully practicing their profession all over the South. They are generally favorably received by white physicians who aver that their colored collaborators are efficient and display careful training.

Applicants for admission must be at least eighteen years of age, of good moral character, and pass a satisfactory English examination. The course of study is as follows:

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

During the first year's attendance students will be required to recite daily in Anatomy, Chemistry, and Physiology, and work two hours a day in the Chemical Laboratory for ten weeks.

SECOND YEAR.

Daily recitations in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Theory of Medicine; Analytical and Medical Chemistry, with two hours work a day for ten weeks in the Laboratory; prescription writing, elements of Pharmacy, Toxicology and Histology and Microscopy.

THIRD YEAR.

Surgery, Gynæcology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Medical Juris prudence, Hygiene, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, Dermatology and Electro-Therapeutics.

The medical college was organized at an opportune moment, at a time when the physician cared not to leave his weekly patient to pay a dying colored person a visit, and when by reason of the want of a little timely advice, hundreds of the Freedmen were dying of diseases consequent on ignorance of the laws of health, and lack of proper medical treatment.

At that time the people were living in "low, damp basements or crowded attics, situated on narrow alleys reeking with filth and moral physical pollution," and, of course, the white physicians caring rather to inhale the fragrant tears of a hundred flowers, than to breathe for a single moment the unsavory odors of these places could not advise how to better the evil; and so the colored people in these South lands immediately after emancipation, died in point of numbers, like the flies in winter.

"In this city alone the death rate has ranged from about 50 per thousand in 1875 to 23.50 per thousand during 1887, while the death rate among the whites for the same period has been only a little more than one-half as great during the three years ended Dec. 1887, out of a colored population estimated at twenty-three thousand, 951 births and 1,758 deaths were reported. Among the white population, which is about twice as great, there have been 1,478 births and 1,600 deaths." If this state of things existed in Nashville, where there was at that time greater advantages enjoyed, what must it have been in the States further South?

Vital statistics also show that the average mortality of the colored people in six of the principal cities of Tennessee was up to last year about twice as large as that of the white people. Reports from Savannah, Richmond, Charleston, S. C., Columbus and Atlanta, Ga., Mobile and New Orleans show very nearly the same results.

"In Savannah, for several years before the war, the death rate among the slaves was a little less than thirty per thousand, which was not as great as among the whites. In 1895 it was 69; in 1866, 76; in 1867, 47; in 1868, 46 and the average from 1870 to 1880, was 46."

From the foregoing facts and figures, it will be seen that colored medical men, were an absolute necessity, and that the establishment of Meharry, at that particular time was certainly providential. The name of Meharry shall never perish as long as there is a colored inhabitant in these South lands. Their gifts to Central Tennessee College and the medical department have been large and many, and in the words of Rev. J. A. Kumler, "what that family, have given to Meharry Medical and Central Tennessee Colleges remain to-day as the sweet memory and characteristic of their motive, more prized by their children and friends than the estates left them, or their monuments of granite." The following is the Faculty:

J. Braden, D. D., President; N. G. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; H. K. Hiller, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat; J. B. Stephens, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women; R. O. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; G. W. Bubbard, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics; W. Patterson, A. M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry; R. F. Boyd B. S., M. D., D. D., S (col'd.), Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, G. W. Honesty, M. D, Professor of Histology and Toxicology: E. L. Gregory, Esq, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; H. T. Noel, M. D., (col'd.) Demonstrator of Anatony.

All letters of inquiry concerning this department should be addressed to

G. W. HUBBARD, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

As soon as Meharry Medical College entered the light of the sun of success, it was found necessary to have also, a Dental Department. But circumstances over which the faculty had no control compelled them to put aside their plans of extension until 1886, when it was possible to inaugurate the new department. The enterprise has received the hearty endorsement of the "Southern Dental Association," and is a member of the American Association of Dental Faculties" by whose rules it is governed.

The progress of the school has been marked and year after year sees its numbers increased.

The class of 1889 was composed of six students. They are all practicing their profession in this and other Southern States. Those who left the State have successfully passed the ex-

(Continued on the fifth page.)

E. H. LEE,
Artist and Engraver, of Chicago.

WESTERN GLEANINGS.

A Colored Law Firm--False Teachings--A Kansas Business College--Mr. Waller and the Liberian Mission--The Immaculate Convention.

Topeka, Kansas special correspondence.

The law firm of Waller, Price and Thomas, has been disolved and will hence forth be Waller and Thomas. Judge Price having left us, and gone to his home in Peru, Kansas where he has a farm.

The case of the State vs. George Lacy was arrested on a criminal charge came up before Judge Jamison (colored) on the 18th in which Mr. Waller, the Dept. Co., attorney assisted by his partner Mr. Thomas appeared for the State. Judge Foster of the United States District Court, was counsel for the defense. The result was a victory for Waller and Thomas. The Fifth avenue commencement exercises of the Topeka Business College was held in Odd Fellows Hall on the evening of the 21st.

There were 29 graduates, but not one colored among them. Your correspondent attended the exercises and noted that in each oration particular emphasis was given to that part of it, which related to, and denounced the champion of human slavery and sympathetically refering to the Negro, and the outrages heaped upon him—so far so good.

But for the benefit of those colored young men and women who might become inspired with an amoition to attend that institution, I will inform them tnat its doors are "barred" not with "gold" as the poet has it, but with "white" and opens not to the key of darker hue.

The writer was refused admittance solely on account of color, hence knows whereof he speaks. Such an institution should not be fostered, and made successful, especially in Kansas, the champion of liberty and free schools, but should receive the contempt and condemnation of every honest citizen, which it so justly and fittingly deserves. E. E. Roude Bush is the business manager of tne college. It is said by some and especially by the Washington correspondent to the Leavenworth Advocate that had Mr. J. L. Waller applied for the Liberian, instead of the Haytian Mission, he would no doubt have been appointed ere this time. Mr. Waller is one of the editors of the "Advocate." When his attention was called to the opinion of the Washington correspondent relative to the Liberian Mission, Mr. Waller said, "I am very thankful to the corresondent to the Advocate for kindly words spoken for myself." "I do not desire the Liberian Mission because the climate is full of malaria and death, and I am not hunting for a burial ground for my family." "I should like a healthy climate, but should dislike very much to be sent to Liberia with my family." There are those however, who would like the Liberian Mission and who can better endure that climate having become to some extent acclimated." "I wish to state here and now that I am not in the way of any one who wants to go to the Liberia."

P. H. BRAY.

THE IMMACULATES CONVENTION.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Convention of the United Order of Immaculates of the United States will convene in this city on the 4th Tuesday in July, 1889. Delegates are expected from various part of the United States. Good reasonable accomodations will be guaranteed to all delegates and Grand Lodge members, who may desire to attend. Every effort is being put forth to make this the grandest affair in the history of that order. None should loose this opportunity to at least visit the "Sunflower State." Come one! come all!

J. R. LYTLE, G. M.
C. C. JOHNSON, G. P. Sec.

Gen. Robt. Smalls will return to Beaufort S. C. this month and enter upon the discharge of the duties of Collector, on the first of July. His bond has been signed by two prominent citizens of the town and will be filed in a few days for approval.

EDWARD H. LEE, ESQ.

Artist, Designer and Engraver of Chicago, Ill.---A Natural Artist and a Lover of His Art.

Prepared for The Freeman.

Biographical writing, during the life of the subject, is perhaps open to the objection that it presents opportunities to the biographer to unduly praise, harshly criticise, or unjustly condemn the person of whom he writes.

Human nature, however, being unfortunately to a large degree such that men are apt to be quicker to condemn than approve the actions a d lives of others; it frequently occurs that when the friendly critic appears, his sentiments, probably from their rarity, receive a kindly reading from the analytical as well as the general reader. It is in the belief that the latter feeling will maintain in the present instance that I write this sketch of the earnest, acti and useful life of a gentleman whom I am proud to hold as among the number of my closest and warmest friends.

Edward H. Lee, the rising young colored artist and designer, is the object of considerable attention from people in different parts of the country. In answer to numerous inquiries we take pleasure in presenting to you the following:

Edward Henry Lee was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 11, 1857. At an early age his parents moved to Chicago. His liking for pictures developed at an age called babyhood. At the age of five years he could make a fair pencil drawing.

That he is a natural born artist no one doubts for a moment. His cheery generous nature and overflowing good spirits have made him friends by the score.

His crayon work, entirely free hand, rate A No. 1. A faithful likeness, good clean work, and attention to the smallest details can always be relied upon.

His professional career dates back to 1880, at which time he executed a very fine crayon potrait of S. D. Kimback, of Mich. Ave., Chicago. Since that time he has made rapid strides in the perfection of his talent, and at present he stands in the foremost rank with other noted artists of the country.

He is equally good in executing portraits in India ink, water color, oil and pastel, and often wanders from strict portraiture in reproducing sketches of Marine and landscape scenery. In short, his adaptability in anything pertaining to the arts is remarkable.

Owing to his ability and energy he has gained recognition from both white and colored.

As a designer he has few equals, having designed and made cuts for menus, wedding and business cards, books, papers and sheet music.

He has portrayed for a year or more on the pictorial staff of the National Reveille, of Chicago, a paper of prominence in military circles, and is now on pictorial staff of several papers, conspicious amongst them, the Home Help-Mate and The Freeman.

His ingenuity has enabled him to discover a process which he has named Mezzo Type; also one called the Crayo Lithograph. The latter is a substitute in metal for the old and expensive method of Stone Lithography.

These are, we are informed, a success and bids fair to reward the inventor with dollars as well as fame.

His name has the distinction of being the first of the colored race to appear on a picture coming from a printing press.

As genius could not live alone, "Ed." Lee is the lord and head of as fine a family as one wishes to see. His wife, a very agreeable and prepossing lady, is beloved by all who know her. His children, three in number, whose heads appear on his business card, are very intelligent and the idols of their parents hearts. We can justly say in accordance with Ed. Lee's motto around the heads of the children that he is "A head of them all.

E. G. L. T. L.

Mr. Walter Moran Farmer the first colored graduate acquitted himself with credit at the commencement of the Washington University Law College, in St. Louis. His friends made him a little present in honor of his graduation. He will begin the practice of law in that city.

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ORDINARY soft brick for paving material is well understood to be as poor a substance for the purpose as can be selected. Our brick sidewalks are damp, uneven and easily broken up, but vitrified brick is being used for even street pavements with great success. In Decatur, Ill., the experiment covers several blocks, and the bricks show no signs of wear after four years' use. The cost per mile for country road would be about $10,000 for a pavement 15 feet wide, and good for twenty to fifty years without repair. This may help somewhat in the problem how to secure decent country roads in America.

MR. WIHES, famous for his knowlege of prisons, and punishments,' and reform, tells us that in 1850 the ratio of persons imprisoned for crime was 290 to the million. Is this owing to an increase of criminal intent, or is it owing to our increase of proportional city population, with stricter police regulations? Much is also due to the enormous increase of foreign immigration of a baser sort. One thing is certain—it is not owing to the increased use of intoxicants, for, proportionally to population, less liquor is used than thirty years ago. It must also be remembered that police reports are now far more exact than formerly.

FOOLING with dead people should be prevented by stringent statute, sharply enforced. The autopsy on Bishop's body was a leap in the dark. He may have been really alive. Dissection should never take place under two days after the disappearance of all signs of life. The burial alive of a French grenadier has just been made public, as also of two other persons in this country. It is not easy to confirm such instances, as every effort is made to cover up the blunders; but we know enough to be sure that not very infrequently cataleptic persons are in danger of being buried before death. Recent researches in hypnotism make more positive the assurances of great danger.

SUNSET COX writes in the Independent to show how the fourteenth amendment did more than was intended by its framers. The object, of course, was to prevent the Southern States from disqualifying negroes for voting on the score of color. But, in fact, it reduces representation—or ought to do so—in States both North and South. It is found that in the different States there are altogether some thtrty constitutional disqualifications of those otherwise entitled to vote. Among these are embezzing, idiocy, insanity, the calling of sailor or soldier, dueling, inability to read, unpaid taxes, betting, Chinamen, immoral character, etc. By the amendment any State thus denying the ballot shall have its Representatives reduced in proportion to the disfranchised. We must soon begin to amend our amendments.

THERE has been so much recently said derogatory of foreign Christian missions that we are glad to see the able pen of Rev. T. T. Munger come to their defense. He thinks the missionaries, as a rule, soon forget their dogmatic and even biblical mission in the practical patent needs of the people where they are precipitated, and that, in general, they become simple stimulating agents to wake up sleeping nations to a new life. They start a current of civilization by appeals to natural conscience. This is probably true. Where missionaries have been productive of great good, they have been practical men, adapting themselves to facts and giving up preconceptions. Greece, for instance, today owes much of its reinvigorated State life to Dr. King, an American missionary. But a bigot had best stay at home. Most missionaries have proved inadequate to the requirements of the position. The world is not to be converted to our notions, but quickened by our moral life.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

The Duchess of Cleveland, who has just published "The Battle of Abbey Roll," a work which is likely to prove of great historical value, does all in her power to add to the beauty of her interesting property. She has herself painted the little dell where King Harold fell with ferns and flowers, and made it as charming a place as any wherein historic interest and natural beauty are allied.

Mrs. Cleveland has consented to have her name used by Mrs. Chapman of Brooklyn as a "patroness" of a fair to be given for the benefit of the Brooklyn home for consumptives. The "patroness" business is quite the fad now. The supposition is that when a society woman attaches her name to a charita- enterprise as a "patron ess" the people who are not quite so fashionable will be moved.

A London etter says: "The wife of the marquis of Lorne is an undoubted artist. I have seen busts and other works in sculpture which showed that if she had chosen plastic art as a profession she would have succeeded at it. her sketches of Canadian scenery are downright clever. The portrait at the Grosvenor is more than that; it is masterly. The armor in which, for picturesque reasons, the warrior is incased, finely painted, and there is real power of modeling in color in the flesh."

Lady Onslow, wife of the new governor of New Zealand, the earl of Onslow, has a hard cross to bear at the outset of her vice-regal career. For self preservation the colonies have passed a law requiring imported dogs to go into quarantine for a certain period before they are allowed to wander at large. Lady Onslow applied for an exemption order for her pet poodle, but the local authorities were inexorable, and decreed a six month's separation between mistress and dog. The mistake Lady Onslow made was in formally applyling for exemption. Had she quietly smuggled the animal ashore in a bandbox (the orthodox mode of evading this law) nobody would have been the wiser, but as she herself directly acquainted the public health authorities with the animal's coming they say they have no option but to enforce the law.

BREEZY OBSERVATIONS.

No woman ever really loved a man who would not fight on a pinch.

When you ask a tramp to cut a stick or two for you in exchange for the food you have given him he usually cuts his stick.

Fire attacked the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, but to the great disgust of the convicts none of them were fired out.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: Sights drafts are probably so called to distinguish them from the kind you can't see but which give you a cold.

At what point in a courtship is a man privileged to withdraw without paying damages? He may ask a woman to marry him and discover in the very manner of her consent that she does not love him. Suppose he desires to retreat from what seems to him a loveless engagement? Have the four-ply steel hooks of the law already taken hold of him, or can he escape scratchless? Where is the danger point?—New York Herald.

One of the easiest ways to reduce weight is to wear a short flannel sweater and ride a horse on a brisk trot. If the horse trots roughly, and the rider bounces up and down in the saddle, so much the better. Ten pounds a week can be lost by this process. The best kind of a sweater is made by taking four, six or eight thicknesses of flannel and wrapping them around the loins and lower part of the chest. The upper chest should be left free.

For two years a man who said he was Edward Jones, of Company E, First Main Regiment, has been an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Togus. Some months ago he applied for a pension. A reply came from the Pension Office that Edward Jones, Company E, First Maine Regiment, was already receiving a pension. This led to an investigation by Criminal Examiner Jacobs, who found the true Jones in an obscure village in New York State.

When Lord Dudley and other noble lords were arrested in the raid on the Field gambling club the charge against them was dismissed by Justice Hannay on the ground that "it would be absurd to fine gentlemen of wealth and position such a sum as 6 shilling and 8 pence." The same week two small boys were convicted at Croydon of the crime of pitch and toss, and they were each fined 7 shillings and 6 pence and seven days' hard labor.

Some idea may be formed of the vast quantity of water discharged by South Fork Lake into the Conemaugh Valley when compared to the flow over Niagara Falls. Estimating the Niagara supply at 33,000,000 tons of cubic feet per hour, and taking the measurement of the lake to have been 3½ miles long by 1½ miles wide, with a mean depth of 30 feet, we have the enormous volume of one trillion of tons of water, which would require thirty hours in passing over Niagara Falls.

Until 1886 Maryland was the only Southern State which had a bank that was exclusively a savings institution. In 1887 North Carolina was added to the list, and the next year South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiania, these four States reporting over 23,000 depositors and nearly $6,000,000 in deposits. Both as a sign of the development of thrift, and as a promoter of the habit, the rise of the savings bank system in the South is heartily to be welcomed.—New York Evening Post.

A Chicago clergyman thinks that if Daniel Webster had played base ball he would never have been heard of. How does he know that? The man who dealt such sledge hammer blows from the rostrum might have done equally well on the home plate, or in the box. And people who have never heard of the Jove of the United States Senate would to-day be perfectly familiar with the record of "Danny Webster, the phenom of Boston." Not heard of indeed? That clergyman doesn't know fame when he sees it.—New York Tribune.

Mrs. Sam Room, a Chinese lady who has lately gone back to China with her husband, has a singular story. She was a little slave girl, and was rescued years ago by Dr. Gibson. She gave a lecture some time since, in one of the Methodist churches of San Francisco, on the history of her life. Her husband, a Christian Chinaman, started in business ten years ago, and made a vow that when he was worth $3,000 he would go back to China to preach the Gospel to his countrymen. The couple have gone back, accordingly, as self-supporting missionaries.

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JOHN RAUCH, Mgr.

82 W. Washington St. Indianapolis.

A MIGHTY WEAPON.

THE GOSPEL AS AGAINST WORLDLY PHILOSOPHY.

The Teachings of the Bible Cannot be Weakened---Infidelity is Quailing Before the Light---Science Must Join Hands With Christianity.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday. Subject: "The Mightiest Weapon is the Gospel." Text: I. Samuel, xxi., 9. He said:

I want, as well as God may help me, to show you that many a weapon which has been used against the armies of God is yet to be captured and used on our side, and I only imitate David when I stretch out my hand toward the blade of the Philistine and cry: "There is none like that; give it me!"

I remark, first; that this is true in regard to all scientific exploration. You know that the first discoveries in astronomy and geology and chronology were used to battle Christianity.

Worldly philosophy came out of its laboratory and out of its observatory, and said: "Now, we will prove, by the very structure of the earth, and by the movement of the heavenly bodies, that the Bible is a lie and that Christianity, as we have it among men, is a positive imposition." Good men trembled. The telescope, the Leyden jars, the electric batteries, all in the hands of the Philistines. But one day Christianity, looking about for some weapon with which to defend itself, happened to see the very old sword that these atheistic Philistines had been using against the truth, and cried out: "There is none like that; give it me!" And Copernicus, and Galileo, and Kepler, and Isaac Newton came forth and told the world that, in their ransacking of the earth and heaven they had found overwhelming presence of the God whom we worship; and this old Bible began to shake itself from the Koran, and Shaster, and Zendavesta with which it had been covered up, and lay on the desk of the scholar; and in the laboratory of the chemist, and in the lap of the Christian, unharmed and unanswered, while the towers of the midnight heavens struck a silvery chime in its praise.

Worldly philosophy said: "Matter is eternal. The world always was. God did not make it." Christian philosophy plunges its crowbar into rocks, and finds that the world was gradually made, and if gradually made there must have been some point at which the process started; then, who started it? And so that objection was overcome, and in the first three words of the Bible we find that Moses stated a magnificent truth when he said: "In the beginning."

Worldly philosophy said: "Your Bible is a most inaccurate book; all that story in the Old Testament, again and again told about the army of the locusts—it is preposterous. There is nothing in the coming of the locusts like an army. An army walks, locusts fly. An army goes in order and procession, locusts without order." "Wait!" said Christian philosophy; and in 1868, in the south western part of this country, Christian men went out to examine the march of the locust. There are men right before me who must have noticed in that very part of the country the coming up of the locust like an army; and it was found that all the newspapers unwittingly spoke of them as an army. Why? They seem to have a commander. They march like a host. No arrow ever went with straighter flight than the locusts come—not even turning aside for the wind. If the wind rises the locusts drop and then rise again, after it has gone down, taking the same line of march, not varying a foot. The old Bible is right every time when it speaks of locusts coming like an army; worldly philosophy wrong.

Worldly philosophy said, "All that story about the light turned as clay to the seal' is simply an absurdity." Old time worldly philosophy said, "Wait a little while," and it goes on and makes discoveries and finds that the atmosphere curves and bends the rays of light around the earth, literally "as the clay to the seal." The Bible right again; worldly philosophy wrong again. "Ah," says worldly philosophy, "all that illusion in Job about the foundations of the earth is simply an absurdity. 'Where wast thou,' says God, 'when I set the foundation of the earth?' The earth has no foundations." Christian philosophy comes and finds that the word as translated "foundation" may be better translated "sockets." So now see how it will read if it is translated right, "Where wast thou when I set the sockets of the earth?" Where is the socket? It is the hollow of God's hand—a socket large enough for any world to turn in.

Wordly philosophy said: What an absurd story about Joshua making the sun and moon stand still.

If the world had stopped an instant the whole universe would have been out of gear. "Stop," said the Christian philosopher, "not quite so quick." The world has two motions—one on its own axis and the other around the sun. It was not necessary in making them stand still that both motions should be stopped—only the one turning the world on its own axis. There was no reason why the halting of the earth should have jarred and disarranged the whole universe. Joshua right and God right; infidelity wrong every time. I knew it would be wrong. I thank God that the time has come when Christians need not be scared at any scientific exploration. The fact is that religion and science have struck hand in eternal friendship, and the deeper down geolgoy can dig and higher up astronomy can soar, all the better for us. The armies of the Lord Jesus Christ have stormed the observatories of the world's science and from the highest towers have flung out the banner of the cross, and Christianity to-night, from the observatories of Albany and Washington, stretches out its hand toward the opposing scientific weapon, crying: "There is none like that; give it me!" I was reading this afternoon of Herschel, who was looking at a meteor through a telescope, and when it came over the face of the telescope it was so powerful he had to avert his eyes. And it has been just so that many an astronomer has gone into an observatory and looked up into the midnight heavens, and the Lord God has, through some swinging world, flamed upon his vision, and the learned man cried out: "Who am I! Undone! Unclean! Have mercy. Lord God!"

Again, I remark, that the traveling disposition of the world, which was averse to morals and religion, is to be brought on our side. The man that went down to Jericho and fell amidst thieves was a type of a great many travelers. There is many a man who is very honest at home who, when he is abroad, has his honor filched and his good habits stolen. There are but very few men who can stand the stress of an expedition. Six weeks at a watering place has damned many a man.

In the olden times God forbade the traveling of man for the purposes of trade because of the corrupting influences attending it. A good many men can not now stand the transition from one place to another. Some men who seem to be very consistent at home in the way of keeping the Sabbath, when they get into Spain, on the Lord's day always go out to see the bull fights. Plato said that no city ought to be built nearer to the sea than ten miles, lest it be tempted to commerce. But this traveling disposition of the world, which was adverse to that which is good, is to be brought on our side. These rail trains, why, they are to take our Bibles; these steamships, they are to take our missionaries; these sailors rushing from city to city all around the world, are to be converted into Christian heralds and go out and preach Christ among the heathen nations. The Gospels are infinitely multiplied in beauty and power since Robinson, Thompson and Burkhardt have come back, and talked to us about Siloam, and Capernaum, and Jerusalem, pointing out to us the lilies about which Christ preached, the beach upon which Paul was shipwrecked, the fords at which Jordan was passed, the Red Sea bank on which were tossed the carcasses of the drowned Egyptians. A man said: "I went to the Holy Land an infidel; I came back a Christian. I could not help it."

I am not shocked at the idea of building a railroad to the Holy Land. I wish that all the world might go and see Golgotha and Bethlehem. If we can not afford to pay muleteers now, perhaps when the rail train goes we can afford to buy a ticket from Constantinople to Joppa, and so we will get to see the Holy Land. Then let Christians travel! God speed the rail trains, and guide the steamships this night panting across the deep in the phosphorescent wake of the shining feet of Him who, from wave cliff to wave cliff, trod the stormed Tiberias. The Japanese come across the water to see our civilization, and examine our Christianity, and go back and tell the story, and keep that Empire rocking until Jesus shall reign,

> Where'er the sun
> Does his successive journeys run.

And the firearms, with which the infidel traveler brought down the Arab horseman and the jackals of the desert, have been surrendered to the Church, and we reach forth our hands crying: "There is none like that; give it to me!" So it has also been with the learning and the eloquence of the world. People say: "Religion is very good for women, it is very good for children, but not for men." But we have in the roll of Christ's host Mozart and Handel in music; Canova and Angelo in sculpture; Raphael and Reynolds in painting; Harvey and Boerhaave in medicine; Cowper and Scott in poetry; Crotius and Burke in statesmanship, Boyle and Liebnitz in philosophy; Thomas Chalmers and John Mason in theology. The most brilliant writings of a worldly nature are all aglow with Scriptural allusions. Through Senatorial speech and through essayist's discourse Sinai thunders and Calvary pleads and Siloam sparkles.

Our Sunday-school newspapers and walls are adorned with pictures of Joseph in the Court, Daniel in the den, Shadrach in the fire, Paul in the shipwreck, Christ on the Cross. Oh that we might, in our families, think more of the power of Christian pictures! One little sketch of Samuel kneeling in prayer will mean more to your children than twenty sermons on devotion. One patient face of Christ by the hand of the artist will be more to your child than fifty sermons on forbearance. The art of the world is to be taken for Christ. What has become of Thorwaldsen's chisel and Ghirlandajo's crayon? Captured for the truth. "There is none like that; give it me."

So, I remark it is with business acumen and tact. When Christ was upon earth the people that followed him, for the most part, had no social position. There was but one man naturally brilliant in all the apostleship. Joseph of Arimathea, the rich man, risked nothing when he offered a hole in the rock for the dead Christ. How many of the merchants in Asia Minor befriended Jesus? I think of only one. How many of the castles on the beach of Galilee entertained Christ? Not one. When Peter came to Joppa he stopped with one Simon, a tanner. What power had Christ's name on the Roman exchange or in the bazars of Corinth? None. The prominent men of the day did not want to risk their reputation for sanity by pretending to be one of His followers. Now that is all changed. Among the mightiest men in our great cities to-day are the Christian merchants and the Christian bankers; and if to-morrow, at the Board of Trade, any man should get up and malign the name of Jesus, he would be quickly silenced or put out. In the front rank of all our Christian workers to-day are our Christian merchants; and the enterprises of the world are coming on the right side. There was a farm willed away some years ago, all the proceeds of that farm to go for spreading infidel books. Somehow matters have changed, and now all the proceeds of that farm go toward the missionary cause. One of the finest printing presses ever built was built for the express purpose of publishing infidel tracts and books. Now it does nothing but print Holy Bibles. I believe that the time will come when, in commercial circles, the voice of Christ will be the mightiest of all voices, and the ships of Tarshish will bring presents and the Queen of Sheba her glory and the wise men of the east their myrrh and frankincense. I look off upon the business men of our cities and rejoice at the prospect that their tact, and ingenuity, and talent will, after awhile, all be brought into the service of Christ. It will be one of the mightiest of weapons. "There is none like that; give it me!"

Now, if what I have said be true, away with all downheartedness! If science is to be on the right side, and the traveling disposition of the world on the right side, and the learning of the world on the right side, and the picture making on the right side, and the business acumen and tact of the world on the right side—thine, O, Lord, is the kingdom! Oh, fall into line, all ye people! It is a grand thing to be in such an army, and led by such a commander, and on the way to such a victory. If what I have said is true, then Christ is going to gather up for himself out of this world everything that is worth anything, and there will be nothing but the scum left.

A proclamation of amnesty goes forth now from the throne of God, saying: "Whosoever will, let him come." However long you may have wandered, however great your sins may have been, "whosoever will, let him come." Oh, that I could marshal all this audience on the side of Christ. He is the best friend a man ever had. He is so kind—he is so lovely, so sympathetic. I can not see how you can stay away from Him. Come now and accept His mercy. Behold Him as He stretches out the arms of His salvation, saying: "Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved; for I am God." Make final choice now. You will either be willows planted by the water courses or the chaff which the wind driveth away.

ANOTHER COLORED ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. A. E. Manning and J. T. V. Hill have just opened an office at No. 18½ North Pennsylvania Street (Room 5) for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and rental agency. They will also make a specialty of collecting bills, loaning and securing loans o money, paying taxes, securing employment; also Notary Public and legal business of any kind attended to.

If you want a job,
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If you want to rent a store,
If you want to sell a piano,
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If you want to find an owner for any thing,
If you want to buy or sell anything whatever,

Call on or drop a postal to Manning & Hill, Room 5, 18½ North Penn. st. tf

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The social season and the suicide season being both nearly over, the dress suit may be folded up and put away where the moths will not get at it.—Chicago News.

The literary interests of the country demand the appointment of William D. Howells as Minister to Russia. It will give him his only chance of ever discovering a plot.—Baltimore American.

Will the people who love to cavil at the newspapers stop and reflect upon the noble results the press of the country has achieved for the welfare of the suffering? We hope so.—Philadelpha North American.

Up to the present time nearly $500,000,000 have been spent in supplying drinking water to the people of the United States. It would be interesting to know how much other beverages have cost the country.—New York Herald.

The New York World is receiving a good deal of information from correspondents as to who are the oldest twins in this country. The oldest twins we know of are Wickedness and Want; and they will probably survive till doomsday.—Boston Herald.

Scientists have discovered that intoxication by radiation is possible. That is, a man may become intoxicated by contact with another who is under the influence without partaking of a drop himself. Now the great question is, who sat next to Senator Riddleberger in the Senate chamber.—Chicago Herald.

The schoolmaster is on top and going to stay there until he has done his work. The millions already expended for the education of the negroes will be supplemented by other millions, until we have a school master on every hill and the finest lot of educated African-Americans that the world ever saw.—Atlanta Constitution.

Going to Be His Brother-in-Law.

Boston Courier.

"Hullo, Black!"

"Hullo, White!"

"You're going to be a brother-in-law of mine, I hear."

"A brother-in-law?"

"Yes."

"How can that be? I am not going to enter into your family as far as I know"

"You are going to marry Miss Brown, ain't you?"

"I am."

"Well; she's my sister."

"Your sister?"

"Yes, she promised to be a sister to me always, as much as three months ago."

BROTHERHOOD BAND.

For the convenience of parties desiring music by the BROTHERHOOD BAND call on or address DAVID GER, Leader at English's Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE * FREEMAN * ILLUSTRATED

A National Colored Newspaper and the only pictorial colored journal published in the United States. As a bold and fearless champion of the Negro race it has no equal. It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

THE BEST NEGRO PAPER.

So far as we are acquainted with colored journalism, the best paper published in the interests of the colored people is The Freeman of this city. No other paper is doing as good work in the special field indicated. Its advocacy of the interests of the colored people is able and dignified, and its illustrated sketches of the colored literary men and women are exceedingly well conceived and executed.—Indianapolis Journal.

A GROWING PAPER.

The Freeman, a paper conducted in this city by Edward E. Cooper, in the interests of the colored race, has grown to be a creditable journal. It is illustrated each week, well printed, and is well conducted editorially.—Indianapolis News.

IT MUST BE SEEN.

The Freeman of this city is the ablest newspaper in the United States published by colored men. The paper itself is proof of this statement.—Sun.

The Washington Bee, one of the ablest colored newspapers published says of us: Editor Cooper, of the Indianapolis "Freeman," is the most enterprising Negro Journalist in the country.

The "Freeman" is a necessity.

The National Leader: The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., E. E. Cooper, manager is the only pictorial publisher in the country. Though in its infancy it has taken front rank in illustrates newspaperdom. We consider it the Harper's Weekly of the colored race.

The illustrated "Freeman" of Indianapolis, Ind., is to the colored people, what Frank Leslie is to the whites.—The Advocate, Leavenworth, Kan.

Brother Optic; The Freeman the only illustrated Negro newspaper published, shoots straight at the mark, and fills a long felt need in Negro Journalism. It speaks its sentiments, regardless of friends, and asks for the recognition of the Negro—not as brutes but as American citizens. How can our leaders do without it?

One of our contempoaries kindly says; The Freeman is a new and long needed venture in Negro journalism, every department complete and ably managed, which demonstrates the fact that we have men among us who possess the same marke tastes, traits and abilities which the white men have."

Another remarks; "The Freeman adds another brilliant star to Negro Journalism. Unlike the ordinary weekly journal, it is an illustrated paper, with strong editorials and fresh news that gives it a decided advantage over the average weekly newspaper.

The Freeman, the only illustrated journal in America published by colored men, came to our desk this week, and is beyond all apprehension the neatest and best. Success to you Brother Cooper.—Leavenworth Advocate.

The Freeman is the only illustrated paper published by a colored man in the United States It is a credit to Edward E. Cooper, the talented editor and proprietor, and to his race. We commend it to our friends and patrons.—The Crusade.

It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker. South Carolina.

It is the best effort yet made in Negro journalism. It deserves a place around the fireside of every lover of the race.---The Vindicator.

The Freeman is a credit to journalism, and shows that we are rising.---The Herald, Va.,

The Freeman is, without a doubt, the most creditable journalistic effort yet put forth by the Negro. It is striking evidence and unmistakable proof of latent and undeveloped genius and innate ability lying dormant in the Negro race. It is the duty of every reading Negro to encourage and support this most excellent paper.---Pine Bluff Hornet.

"It is a credit too and shows the advance the colored race is making in journalism," says another.

The position of The Freeman among the Negro journals is admirable and unique. The faithful portraiture and graphic sketches of noted colored men published weekly are gratifying in a high degree.—Southern News.

The Freeman is indeed the best and finest journal published by the Negro race. It contains cuts and biographical sketches of our prominent men and women, and portrays the colored race as it is.---Progress, Ala.

On the last page is always found a comic cut of some of the common discriminations practiced against the race. The paper is well edited, and a credit to the editor and the race.—The Corner stone.

Decidedly the best newspaper in typographical makeup and mechanical arrangement published in this country is The Freeman, an illustrated independent journal issued every Saturday at Indianapolis, Ind. If our people desire a really good paper we advise them to subscribe to it: Among its contributors are many of the best Negro writers in this country.---Va. Lancet.

The Freeman is by far the best and ablest newspaper the colored people have ever had.---Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

As a Newspaper.

It gives a complete review of the doings of the colored people everywhere. It gives special attention to the worthy achievements and general progress of the race.

A Political Paper.

It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people. It will commend the good and condemn the bad in all parties. It believes in free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

An Historical Paper.

It devotes unceasing research to the hitherto unpublished history of the Negro in this country and will from time to time print and illustrate the legends and romances of the Negro, written by colored authors.

A Literary Paper.

It keeps a pace with the educational and literary progress of the race. It will review all books and criticise all publications by colored men and women. It endeavors to encourage and create a demand for the works of colored authors

An Illustrated Paper.

It portrays the colored race as it is, and not as it is misrepresented by many of our white contemporaries. It will print from time to time cuts and sketches of our prominent men and women, and full contemporary happenings which relate to colored people.

A General Newspaper.

It is the peer of any in the land, and is brimful of spicy news each week. Particular attention will be given to the stage, the pulpit, the school room and workshop and the leading occupations and professions of the race.

An Advertising Medium.

It has no equal as an advertising medium, reaching as it does a class of people, not reached by the white papers. Rates can be had by application at our office.

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DON'T fail to renew your subscription; otherwise you may not see the next issue.

THERE has been no spoils distributed among the colored brothers lately. What is the matter, Mr. Harrison?

THE slowness which characterizes the conduct of the administration in appointing colored men to office has knocked the conceit out of a few inflated Negro politicians.

THIS edition of The Freeman is printed on an inferior quality of paper owing to circumstances over which we had no control. In our next issue we shall aim to make amends for the short comings of this one.

THE FREEMAN acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to attend the New Era exposition, to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., commencing Sept. 3 and closing Oct. 5. It is designed to be an exhibit of all classes of farm and shop products and will no doubt be a fine affair.

A colonization scheme has been undertaken by some colored men in Texas which contemplates the settlement of a large colony of the race upon Mexican lands. The leaders in it are men who have been driven from their homes and ruined in business on account of their political affiliations. The colonists have been offered three different tracts of land, each amounting to over 900,000 acres, and the Mexican minister of foreign affairs and the minister of the interior have both expressed themselves as highly gratified at the movement and have promised the colonists a warm welcome. The movement to Mexico from Texas will be set in a few days, but will not be general until autumn. Each father of a family is to be furnished from 100 to 150 acres of land and with supplies until he gets fairly on his feet. The leader of the movement, a Mr. C. M. Ferguson, who has hiterto taken a prominent part in Texas politics and who is well acquainted with the colored people, says that he will take 1,000 families with him and has agreed with the Mexican government to plant cotton. He wants no idlers and selects his men from the most industrious and frugal class of the colored people. The exodus promises to create a stir in the "black belt" and possibly to make the colored man of that section a little more secure in his political rights:

THE RACE PROBLEM.

That usually clear headed and gifted man Frederick Douglass, has again struck the bull's eye in his late speeches and discussions on "race pride and the race problem." He speaks from a full mind and draws from an experience full of vicissitudes. He talks like the sage and philosopher that he is. Speaking of the Negro problem he says:

I deny and utterly scout the idea that there is now, properly speaking, any such thing as a Negro problem before the American people. It is not the Negro, educated or illiterate, intelligent or ignorant, who is on trial or whose qualities are giving trouble to the nation. The real problem lies in the other direction. It is not so much what the Negro is, what he has been or what he may be that constitutes the problem. Here, as elsewhere, the lesser is included in the greater. The N gro's significance is dwarfed by a factor vastly larger than himself. The real question, the all commanding question, is whether American justice, American liberty, American civilization, American law and American Christianity can be made to include and protect alike and forever all American citizens which, in a generous moment in the nation's life, have been guaranteed to them by the organic and fundamental law of the land. It is whether this great nation shall conquer its prejudices, rise to the dignity of its professions and proceed in the sublime course of truth and liberty marked out for it since the last war, or swing back to its ancient moorings of slavery and barbarism. The Negro is of inferior activity and power in the solution of this problem. He is clay, the nation is the potter. He is the subject, the nation is the sovereign. It is not what he shall do, but what the nation shall do and be, that is to settle this great national problem.

And speaking of the material and political status he says:

To those who are hopefully assuming that there is no ground for apprehension, that we are secure in the possession of all that has been gained by the war and reconstruction, I ask, What means the universal and palpable concern manifested through all the avenues of debate as to the future of the Negro in this country? For this question meets us now at every turn. Letters fairly pour in upon me, burdened with this inquiry. Whence this solicitude, or apparent solicitude? To me the question has a sinister meaning. It is not prompted so much by concern for the welfare of the Negro as by consideration how his relation to the American government may affect the wel are and happiness of the American people. The Negro is now a member of the body politic. This talk about him implies that he is regarded as a deceased member. It is wisely said by physicians that any member of the human body is in a healthy condition when it gives no occasion to think about it. The fact that the American people of the Caucasian race are continually thinking of the Negro, and never cease to call attention to him, shows that his relation to them is felt to be abnormal and unhealthy.

Here is the true relation of the two races reduced to a minimum. It is this view of the so called race problem which has produced so many independents and mugwumps among the younger and more intelligent colored men. They know as Mr. Douglass knows that while the whites can legislate, teach and resolve for the Negro, they can't furnish him character, virtues and brain pabalum. They have noted the unrest on the part of the whites and the changes in their social religious and political natures. These observations have led them to advise a diversity of our religious faith, a division of our political sentiment and an allegance to the good in every creed, party and ism. This alone, they rightly urge will destroy the momentum of prejudice and will create alliances and enlist new friends in behalf of the Negro.

Rev. Geo. F. Bragg, the founder and erstwhile editor of the Lancet, is now sojourning in Petersburg, Va.

The Freeman maintains its reputation of being the best and most complete Negro journal. Read what the Press says.

Miss Ida B. Wells, a very clever writer on the Kate Field order, is now a member of the Free Speech and Head Light staff, of Memphis, Tenn. She also contributes to the Plaindealer.

The Bee states authoritatively that the office of Recorder of Deeds will be given to a white man. Guess the colored men who were so hungry for Lieut. Trotter's scalp are satisfied with this.

Our sprightly contemporary, the Richmond Planet, is by far the ablest and brightest sheet published in Virginia by colored men. John Mitchell, Jr., its talented editor, will yet make his mark.

The African Mission Herald is a monthly publication in the in the interest of mission work in Africa. It is published at Chicago, Ill., by the Baptist General Association of the Western States and Territories.

Prof. D. A. Straker delivered the commencement address at Wilberforce College this year. He says he was much surprised at the efficiency and scope of the work done by that institution.

The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel discusses at length "the disfranchisement of the Negro," and rightly concludes that it can't be done. We had supposed that all sane persons knew this, but Mr. Wright labors in a manner that would dispel this opinion.

Another monthly magazine, owned, edited and published by Afro-Americans, will appear this month. Mr. James H. W. Howard, of Harrisburg, Pa., is the editor, and the journal has been called "The Negro American Monthly."

The editor of the Beaumont (Tex.) Recorder, while passing through a lumber yard last week, was struck by a piece of timber two feet long which was caught by a saw and hurled at him. The saw probably thought the editor was after a subscription.

The Arkansaw Dispatch has an able contributed article on "What Six and a Half Millions Don't Ask." The Negro has always been afraid of asking for too much, evidently forgetting the saw of the Good Book, "Ask and it shall be given unto thee."

J. M. Conner

The Southwestern Christian Advocate is advocating the establishing of medical schools throughout the South for the colored race. This is but one of the many useful hobbies agitated by Dr. Alberts.

The Chicago (Illinois) University has conferred the degree of Ph. D.—doctor of philosophy—upon Prof. J. T. Bailey the lawyer-editor of Little Rock. Mr. Bailey is the second colored man in the country upon whom such a high honor has been bestowed.

The Press, of the District of Columbia a paper which has shown its fairness and friendship for the Negro time and again, is striking some strong blows for Hon. John M. Langston in his contest for a seat in the next House. The Press and Mr. Langston are right in this fight, and "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

The Afro-American Budget, for June, is before us, and this number excels the preceding number, which is saying a great deal. Among other good things are "The Future of the Race," by Hon. Frederick Douglass, and "Afro-American Women, Past, Present and Future," by Adah M. Taylor. There are no better evidences of the intellectual growth of the Negro than that such publications can live and prosper.

Georgia should be proud of Dr. E. K. Love and Rev. E. R. Carter. Their books are worthy productions and should be purchased and read by every Negro reader in the State. The book of Dr. Love is an admirable production and is indeed a great book, creditable alike to him and to the State. It is entitled "The History of the First African Baptist Church," but it contains a great deal more and is cheap at its price.

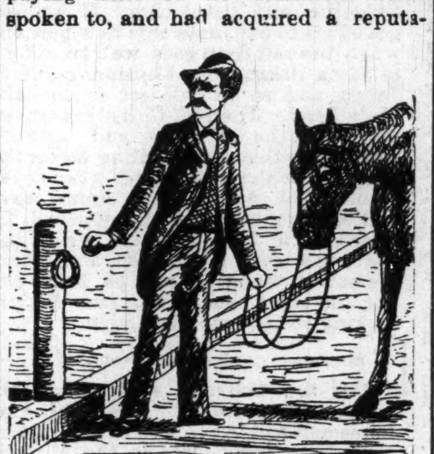
"Our Pulpit" is Rev. Carter's book. It contains biographical sketches of many prominent and promising men; also addresses and no well posted man ought to be without it. We must encourage home talent by buying their books.—Augusta Sentinel.

Cadet Young, the colored lad in the battillion at West Point, failed to pass. He was deficient in engineering, and regretfully heard the announcement made. The board decided that he should, if he so desired, be given a reexamination in the fall, when he will stand another chance of becoming a United States Army officer. He was fairly proficient in the other branches and had studied hard.

Written for The Freeman.

A FABLE.

Once there was a Post by the road side. It was a very good post as posts go, but like many other posts it had a habit of paying little or no attention when spoken to, and had acquired a reputa-



ion for ill nature and churlishness quite foreign to its true nature.

One day a good looking Young Man drove up, and said:

"Kind Post, may I hitch my horse to you?"

And the Post said nothing, but maintained its usual placid manner.

Again the Young Man said:

"My dear Post, I would like to have you hold my horse a moment."

And still the Post maintained a stolid silence and replied not.

At this seeming incivility the Young Man became blind with rage, and in a loud voice exclaimed:

"You blankety blanked old fool, I wouldn't have you do anything for me for the world."

And the Post, aroused at last from his dreamy abstraction, looked up and smiled, and said to himself:

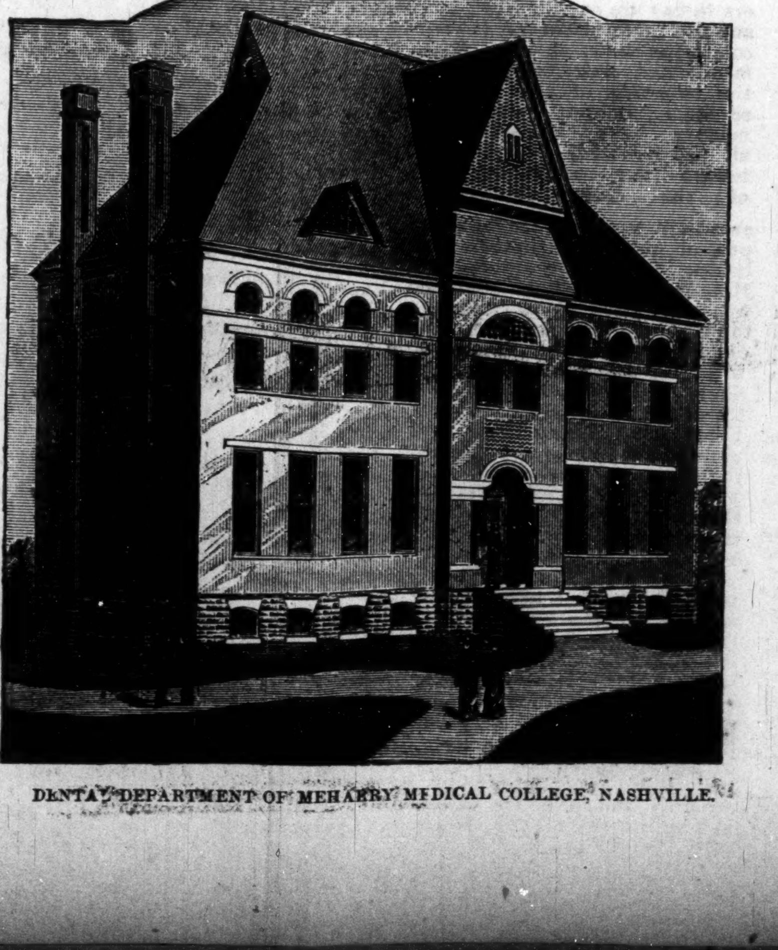
"It does beat me that men will abuse me for what I cannot help."

Moral—Don't get mad at a deaf man and make a fool of yourself.

PRATT KWEER.

John Hughes, who was a porter on one of the Pullman cars caught in the flood at Johnstown, Pa., and who was instrumental in conducting Mrs. E. W. Halford and daughter to a place of safety, has, through the recommendation of the President's private secretary, been appointed a skilled laborer in the treasury department at a salary of $720 per annum.

The rule which debars married ladies from teaching school in St. Louis has resulted in the following dismissals: Mrs. O. M. Waring, Mrs. H. G. Parker, Mrs. G. S. Williams, Mrs. D. E. Gordon, Mrs. O. M. Wood and Mrs. C. H. Brown.



DENTAL DEPARTMENT OF MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHVILLE.

THE ST. LOUIS BUDGET.

The Masonic Celebration and Picnic--A Thriving People--A Good Showing for the Afro-Americans of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., special to The Freeman.

LODGES.

The Masonic Fraternity were out Monday, June 24th, in full to commemorate and celebrate St. John's Day. The Fraternity formed at their hall, 310 N. 11th St., headed by Butler Band, paraded the principle streets to the elegant steamer Grand Republic, on which an excursion was given to Hop Hollow, under the direction of R. W. D. D. Bro. J. G. Pettiford and Bro. P. M. Chas. Prentice as Grand Marshall.

Among the Lodges were Prince Hall No. 1., Lone Star No. 2, H. M. Ga. Alexander No. 3, Onward No. 17, J. Q. Johnson No. 30, and Widows Son No. 105. They proceeded up the river, enjoying themselves, when they were called together by Bro. J. J. Pettiford, who installed the officers of the several Lodges for the ensuing years, assisted by our Most Worthy Bro. P. M. F. H. Burles of No. 185. The occasion was one of great note among our people here as well as the Fraternity, more particularly on account of the grand representation of the Court Ladies, who with their badges and numbers, presented an appearance not usually seen. Among the notables were Past Grand Matron, Sister Delany, Mesdames S. M. Wilson, John Casey, Hagaman, Dupee, H. Skinner, McCrosky, J. C. Blair, Frank Dorry.

The arrangements were under the direction of M. Henderson, Skinner and representatives of all the Lodges, which your correspondent is pleased to make special mention of as being the most enjoyable and best arranged affair of its kind that has left the city for years.

The Knights of Pythias are billed for an excursion on the river July 8th. I do not know of a more progressive institution in America. They are full of push and growing very rapidly here.

We need churches, and all discreet young men who aspire in this direction should receive encouragement from all.

Owning real estate should not be overlooked, for "there is no place like home." Last week my letter was too long to give any names in this line of industry—Mr. I. H. Kelley owns a home worth $2,800; W. A. Ashley's home cost $3,250; Mr. Henry Bridgewater's home cost him $4,500; he owns other real estate in the city valued at $11,500; Mr. Henderson Skinner's home is worth $3,700; Saml. Lambs home cost him $2,200, Mr. Richard Davis' home is worth $2,000; Mr. Z. Douglass has a home valued at $2,225.

SCHOOLS.

The schools are all closed and our corps of energetic instructors and thousands of pupils are taking their vacation. Excursions, picnics and lawn parties are in order.

Miss Nina Turnley and Nellie Wilkinson, two of the late graduates, have passed an excursion before the School Board, and their names have been placed on the list of expectants for positions as teachers.

Prof. Geo. R. McIlvaine, of the Governor St. High School, Evansville, Ind., has returned home on a visit, having just closed a successful.

Mr. Chas. H. Dodge, a student of Fisk University is home on a visit.

The St. Louis Law School (white) has just launched on the sea of life, another Negro lawyer, Mr. Farmer who passed with high honor. This is another step towards solving the Negro Problem.

Mr. Harry Furnits, a young medical student of your city, has been over here several days.

I notice the annual steamboat excursion of St. Paul A. M. E. Church is billed for July 15.

The many friends of Miss Susie Taggart will be pleased to hear that she has recovered from her late illness.

The Hoosier Black Socks of Indianapolis, were over here last Sunday and crossed bats with the celebrated local nine, the West Ends, at Sportman Park to an appreciative crowd. The Black Socks are a strong set of players; and with a little more discipline will make the best clubs hustle. The score stood 9 to 13 in favor of the West Ends. The pitching of Anderson and White of the visitors was the feature of the game. The West Ends will play in Indianapolis the 6th and 7th of July and in Evansville the 4th.

The Freeman is on sale at the following places.

C. A. Pitman, Barbershop, 26 and 28 Morgan street.

A. J. Victor, Barbershop, 713 North Eleventh street.

Glenn B. Melton, Restaurant, 2304 Morgan street.

Aaron W. Lloyd, 2213 Morgan street, agent for St. Louis.

The Freeman in my opinion is the missing link the colored race have been looking for. It seems quite likely that some of our St. Louis people have not heard of it. I have great faith in them and I look forward to a great success for The Freeman in St. Louis. Mr. Lloyd, the agent here, takes every opportunity to introduce the able paper. He has the push and is encouraged with his success.

THE JUDGE.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Tommie" E. Cooper, Born at Nashville, Tenn., Died Wednesday, June 26, Aged 12.

"The good die first."

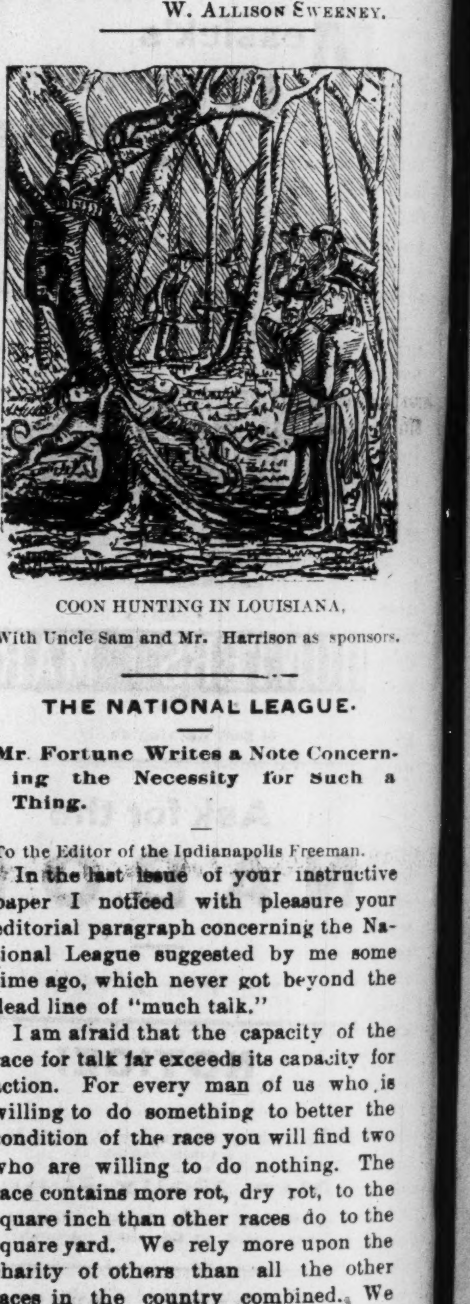
He was a good boy, little "Tommie," and now that he has been called away from those who knew him best, and loved him most as never quite before, they realize the loveliness of his young and uncontaminated life and its leavening and soothing influence upon their own.

He was but a small lad was Tommie, always fragile and delicate, and very quiet and pensive, unusually so for one so young, yet he made up the sunshine and blithness of a household, and the space he filled in the lives and hearts of that sorrow touched home was surprisingly large and may never be filled again.

Oh! the inscrutibleness of Divine purpose and act. Who of all the world wise enough, broad enough, charitable enough, great enough to solve its necessity and abide its stroke of grief and sorrow without murmur and without complaint?

God bless and take unto himself for aye and aye, in worlds of higher mysteries far away all the little boys, all the little girls that sweeten and lighten up with the sunshine of their brief lives the darkness of the world and the burdens of its cares and responsibilities. God bless us all who have tasted this grief and been smitten by his rod. God bless us and make us like little children that go unto him across the swift waters, up the golden stairway, up, up, to the heaven kissed summit, where is repose, joy and peace, and love that changeth not.

W. ALLISON SWEENEY.



COON HUNTING IN LOUISIANA.

With Uncle Sam and Mr. Harrison as sponsors.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mr. Fortune Writes a Note Concerning the Necessity for Such a Thing.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Freeman.

In the last issue of your instructive paper I noticed with pleasure your editorial paragraph concerning the National League suggested by me some time ago, which never got beyond the dead line of "much talk."

I am afraid that the capacity of the race for talk far exceeds its capacity for action. For every man of us who is willing to do something to better the condition of the race you will find two who are willing to do nothing. The race contains more rot, dry rot, to the square inch than other races do to the square yard. We rely more upon the charity of others than all the other races in the country combined. We have more confidence in a white devil than we have in a black angel. We are simply a disorganized, distrustful race of dupes, wasting our strength and our opportunities, and blindly and ingloriously waiting, after the fashion of Dicken's "Micawber," for something to turn up.

We need a League in this country, whose ramifications shall be as extensive and whose sentiment of fraternity shall be as binding and sacred as that of Odd Fellowship, or Free Masonry. And we have got to have it. The rights denied us, the injustice of the law's delays, the growing insolence and tyrany of caste, and the trickery and the treachery of politicians of all parties; all these things admonish us that the unity which is strength and the multitude of counsel in which much wisdom is found, must be ours before we shall be able to overcome the multiplied obstacles in our pathway as men and as citizens.

But I have about despaired of seeing the League a reality.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE,
New York, June 19.

At the examination of teachers for the colored public schools of Bowling Green, Ky., none of the applicants passed, owing to the rigid examination. The colored birch twirlers of Warren county are not up to "stuff" as they are in other parts of the State.

REV. J. W. CONNER OF NEWPORT ARK.

Christian Recorder.

Rev. J. M. Conner the subject of this sketch was born in Winston county, Mississippi, March 9th, 1862. His father, William Conner, died when J. M. was three years old, leaving his mother, Maria, with five small children—three girls and two boys. This period in the days reconstruction made it very oppressive to a widow of little education to provide for a family. However, she contrived to do so with the best of her knowledge. Owing to the abolition of slavery after the death of his father, his mother moved near Columbus, Miss. James was about six years of age at this time and was sent to a private school for several years.

In 1880 the family moved to Alabama, and there James entered the Billups School, and after several years of hard study finished his normal course, at the same time he pursued a medical and law course. Later they returned to Columbus, Miss. He was now large enough to begin work. He was hired out on a farm and worked very hard; but in spite of all the forces to keep him back he went forward, and, having courage and fortitude he determined to make some extra money and this he did by making horse collars of corn shucks. He followed this at night after working hard during the day. He followed this trade for some time, or until the season for shuck collars was over. The collar making had given him some change all along, and when the season closed he was at a point of much seriousness, but all seemed to look to him for nickles and dimes. But where there is a will there is a way. James soon learned to mend shoes, and he continued to labor at night, and he never lost the keys to the money bank, and through these mediums he always had something to give his mother and little brother. Having success in these two trades, he soon learned the great lesson which leads to manhood. He was now about fourteen years of age, and up to this time he had but little to inspire him. In 1880 he professed a hope in Christ and united with the A. M. E. Church of Columbus, Miss., of which Rev. G. W. Andrews was pastor.

It was not long after his conversion until an inspiration was made to preach the gospel, and his devotion to the Church was of such a character that the pastor and entire church were satisfied of his call to the ministry, and they allowed him to exercise his gift.

In 1882 he took charge of a small mission near Columbus, Miss., which was presided over by Elder J. M. Shumpert. In 1883 Rev. J. M. Washington, presiding elder of the West Point, Miss., District, knowing him to be an enterprising young man, called him to the charge of the Aberdeen Circuit. He entered his new work with a vigor. His congregation was small and had no house of their own to worship in. He went to work and in a few months he had his congregation moved from the old school house, about one mile from town to their own edifice in the city. This gave him fame as a church builder for many of the best ministers had made complete failures at that place.

In 1884 he was appointed pastor of the Center Street A. M. E. Church, Okolona, Miss. Here he met with much discouragement from his predecessors as pastors, and found it hard to get over their troubles. He opened a private school to the church, and faithfulness to duty soon had his flock to believe in and love him, and that he took an interest in their general welfare. He added a large number to the church and was paid $200 as salary.

In 1885 he took charge of the Stormville Circuit, where he had a large membership. Here he added many new members, and bought lumber and advised his congregation to build a new church. He received a salary of $600. During this year the practical interests of his people rendered it necessary for him to take an active part in politics, which he did. He made several political speeches, the result of which was the complete success of his party throughout the county. He alse began a little book known as "Plantation Melodies."

At the end of his labors at this place he wound up with the largest collection of conference claims that ever went from there. This was the last work of his mission in the state of Mississippi. At the annual conference which met in Greenville he was complimented by the bishop and transferred to the state of Arkansas.

In 1886 he entered upon his work in Forrest City. He met with the same state of affairs. No house to worship in but an old barn and it in a dilapidated condition. The great opposition he met with from other sources was due, it seems, to an impossibility to revise the work. But he, being of the disposition to go forward, committed the whole to the care of his Master, who had led him through his mission in Mississippi and by his stirring energy the good people of Forrest City soon found him to be a man of God, and one that it would do to depend upon, and with the saying of Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D., that "J. M. Conner could and would do more than any minister he knew in his district as to building," he went forth, and in a few months he had completed his church with a few exceptions, which now ranks 2nd to no church in Forrest City, for which Bishop Ward complimented him with the following: "I am glad you have built the house and confirmed what I declared a live man could do. You have done the best work in the state," This church is worth at least $1,000. His social rank in the community at Forrest City gave him the honorable positions in societies as follows: President of the Universal Burial Society, the Preachers' Union Meeting, and secretary of the Literary Society. He compiled his songster, "Plantation Melodies," of which Bishop Ward has this to say: "You have done more than any other man in my district—written a book. We need more writers; but there are only a few who are qualified to write.' He added many souls to the church in Forrest City.

In November, 1886, he was appointed pastor of Osceola Circuit against the wishes of his congregation, and many of the good people in a petition, sent to the conference for his return to Forrest City. In December, 1886, he entered upon his work at Osceola, and found the work in a bad state affairs. As elsewhere, he went forth and put his house in condition for worship in winter, and organized a theological class, of which he was chosen instructor. He also took an active part in the organization of the Literary and Industrial Association, and was elected business manager of the newspaper department, and afterward changed and elected to the editorial chair of the newspaper known as the Arkansas Statesman, published at Osceola, Ark. He also spent a great part of his time in studying physics and law and learned to make the following great remedies, and has large demands for them: Conner's Anodyne Pain Killer, Conner's Chill Tonic, Conner's Blood Purifier, Conner's Female Remedy.

HON. ROBERT SMALLS,
Of Beaufort, S. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Fall term of this well-known institution will open on September 18, when such students will be received to its industrial, normal, preparatory and college departments as shall be found sufficiently advanced in their studies.

The theological, medical and law departments open on Oct. 1st. No distinction of race or sex. Those who desire a genuine Higher Education will find here peculiar advantages.

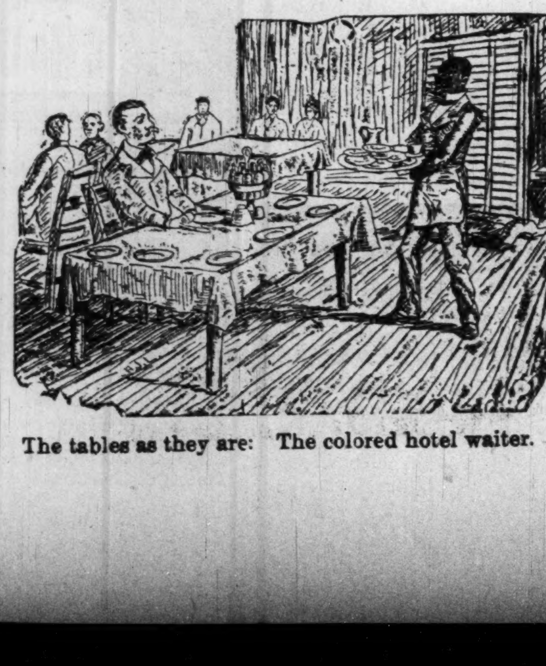
Students competent to enter the College course will receive special aid, if necessary.

Send for Catalogue.

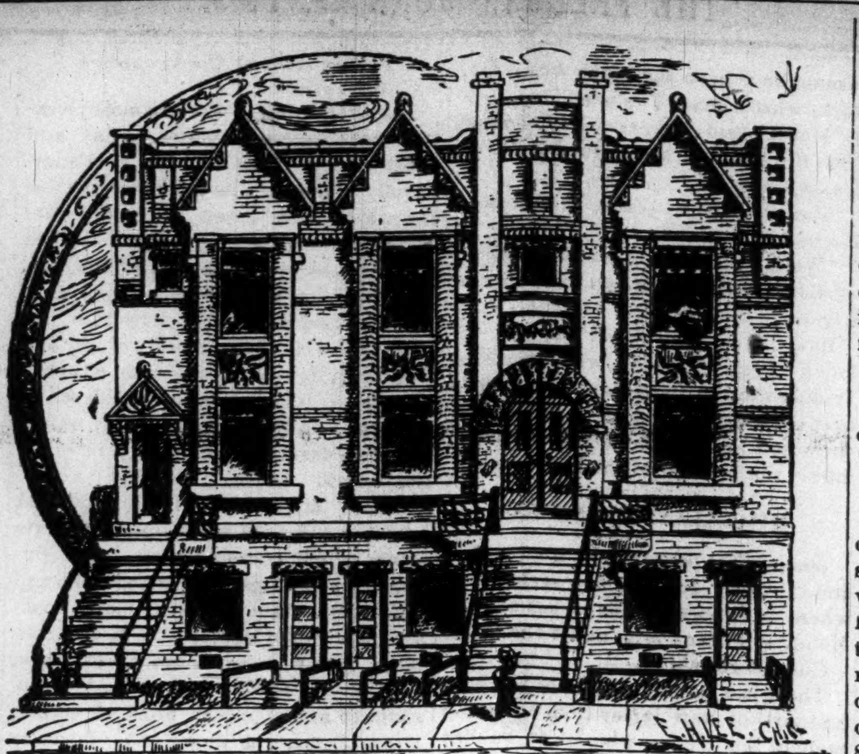
3m J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The only regularly elected colored delegate who will be in attendance upon the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church which will be held in New York next October is the Rev. Thomas W. Cain, of Texas. Mr. Cain was for years rector of St. Phillips church, Richmond, Va.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" companies still continue to hold their own. The list is constantly growing; so is actor pedestrians.



The tables as they are: The colored hotel waiter.



SPECIMEN OF ETCHING.
Edward H. Lee, Artist and Engraver, Chicago, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL NASHVILLE.

(Continued from first page.)

aminations prescribed by the States which they selected as their fields of labor and were very kindly received by the white dentists.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

Daily recitations in Anatomy and Chemistry, with two hours' work a day for ten weeks in the chemical laboratory, and work two hours per day in dental infirmary or laboratory. Mechanical and Operative Dentistry.

SECOND YEAR.

Daily recitations in Anatomy and Physiology, with two hours' work per day in the dental laboratory or infirmary; Mechanical and Operative Dentistry, Hygiene, Dissecting, Analytical Chemistry, Metallurgy.

THIRD YEAR.

Materia Medica, Principles of Surgery, Electro-therapeutics, Histology and Microscopy, Mechanical and Operative Dentistry.

The dental school has heretofore been located in Meharry Medical College building, but thanks to the alumni of the medical school, and the donations of friends North and South, its next session will open in the beautiful new building, an engraving of which we give above. Its basement is constructed of stone, and the remaining portion of brick, it is forty feet in width and sixty feet in length. The basement is to contain a dental and a chemical laboratory, a dental infirmary, and a room for pharmacy will occupy the first floor. On the second floor will be a large auditorium, capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty students, and so arranged as to be adapted to surgical operations and lectures. The building is estimated to cost $6,000, and is fast approaching completion. It is located opposite the medical building.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY—1888-89.

S. Braden, D. D., President; J. P. Bailey, D. D. S., Professor of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry; H. K. Hiller, M. D., Professor of Oral Surgery; G. W. Hubbard, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics; W. Patterson, A. M., Assistant Professor in Chemistry; H. L. Smith, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry; R. F. Boyd, B. S., M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; H. T. Noel, M. D., D. D. S., Demonssrator of Anatomy.

W. H. Morgan, M. D., D. D. S., Dean of the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University, will lecture and demonstrate in Clinical Chemistry. Lectures are also expected from several of the prominent dentists of Nashville.

For further information concerning this school, address

NASHVILLE, TENN.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Shortly after the opening of the Dental Department, the Faculty contemplated the establishment of a School of Pharmacy, and their intention in this respect, was strengthened by applictions from young men for instructio in the art. The faculty ultimately decided to institute the school, whose first annual session will open Oct. 7, 1889, and continue twenty weeks. Rooms will be fitted up in the new building now being erected and suitable apparatus provided for teaching the different branches of pharmacy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

Botany, Chemistry, Laboratory work, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

SECOND YEAR.

Analytical and Medical Chemistry, Toxicology, Materia Medica, Microscopy and Pharmacy.

TUITION.

Tuition per session in advance, $25.80.
Graduating Fee, $10.00.
Chemicals and other materials used, furnished at cost.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

1. Applicants for graduation must be at least twenty-one years of age, of a good moral character, have attended this school at least two full sessions.

2. They must pass a satisfactory examination in all of the branches laid down in this course, and have paid all dues in full.

3. They must have had, inclusive, of the time of attendance at this school, four years' practical experience in compounding and dispensing Drugs and Medicines in a regular established Pharmacy.

To those who have completed the regular course of study but have not served the required time in a Pharmacy, a Certificate will be given, and when the above mentioned time of service has been completed, the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy (Ph. G.) will be conferred.

We have finished our sketch of Central Tennessee College, but before we say farewell to the noble pile, we have but one word to add, and that in regard to its President, Rev. J. Braden, D. D.

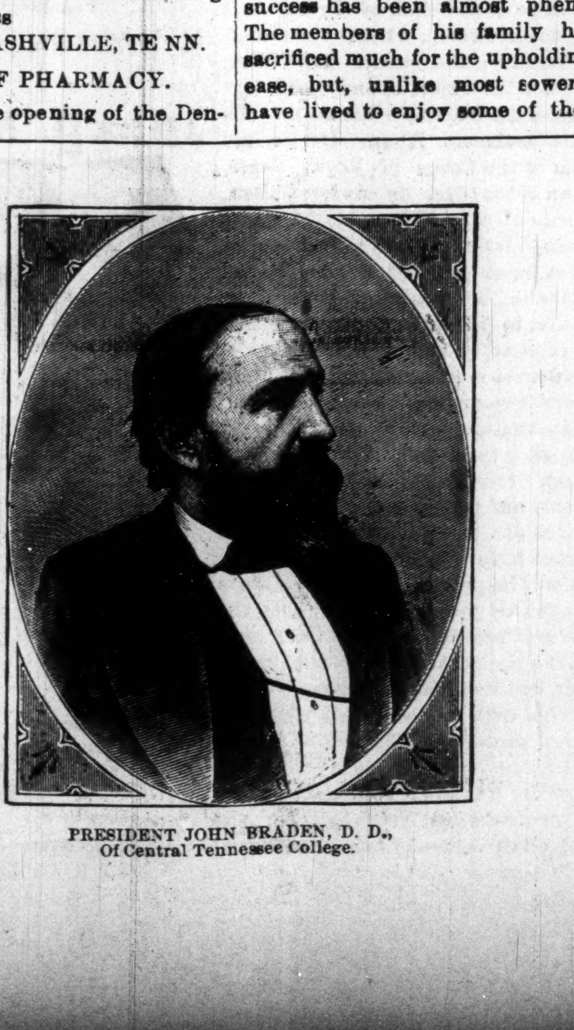
It is hardly possible for the majority of the youths and maidens of this generation to realize all that has been done, suffered and sacrificed by a few Christian mothers, for the race in this and other Southern cities. Among those who have borne most, fought most for their education, and sacrificed most for them, is the President of Central Tennessee College.

He came here at a time when Southern sentiment against the education of the ex-slaves was at its highest point, and when the white man who undertook to impart knowledge to the people was ostracized, insulted, abused and threatened with death.

Against all these he stood; and his success has been almost phenomenal. The members of his family have also sacrificed much for the upholding of the ease, but, unlike most sowers, they have lived to enjoy some of the fruits, whose seeds were sown, very often, with aching hearts.

Perhaps it were better not to refer to these matters, neither would it be done, were we not aware that in the infancy of society, men are so occupied with the business of the present hour that they become forgetful of the past, and ruthlessly allow the heroic deeds and sufferings of men who have organized great institutions to be lost in their stupendous growth and development.

REUBEN A. SEALY.



PRESIDENT JOHN BRADEN, D. D.,
Of Central Tennessee College.

REV. JOHN MARKS.

Of New Orleans, La., Pastor of the Sixth Baptist Church.

Rev. John Marks was born in Manchester, Virginia, in 1817, and was of slave parentage. During the war he was a coachman, but becoming tired of handling the ribbons and having determined to be of some service to his race, he applied himself to the study of theology at Leland University, La. Under the careful training of Profs. M. Stone and S. J. Axtell he made rapid progress. On finishing his studies he took charge of the Sixth Baptist Church on Felicity street, New Orleans. This church at that time had a membership of about forty-five, and a very poor building to worship in. Through skillful management, with the help of God and many kind friends, Rev. Marks and his congregation have built a church at a cost of $9,000. He has at present a membership of about three hundred and a flourishing Sunday school. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Leland University, the institution from which he graduated; was President of the Widows' Home for six years; also President of the Baptist State Convention six years. He did State mission work for two years and is favorably known all over the State of Louisiana.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

New Orleans, La.

The Hyer Sisters still continue to draw big houses in Nova Scotia.

C. B. Hicks' Minstrels continue to draw packed houses in Australia.

Hurle Bravardo, the Baltimore tragedian, has gone to Manchester-by-the sea, for the summer months.

The Sans Sonci Quartette is playing the Dime Museum on the Onio circuit.

It was our pleasure last week to meet Mrs. Bragg Adams, associate editress of The Musical Messenger, of Washington, D. C. She has a very sweet soprano voice and is quite proficient as a manipulater on the ivories.

Last week I received the play "Branded by the Dead," by Miss Ella B. Spencer. It is in five acts, but very short. Play writing is not an easy matter, and while Miss Spencer has done well for the first attempt, there is quite a chance for improvement.

MR. WILL H. PIERCE INTERVIEWED.

Continued from last issue.

After leaving Panama where did you next go?

"We then went to Colon for the second engagement, then we went to Trinidad. Here we were tendered a reception in the Princess Building. There were about 1,200 people at this reception and 500 couples took part in the grand march. We next went to Barbadoes, where we were tendered a reception at the hands of Hon. Sir Conard Reeves. From here we went up in the Dutch land, or what is better known as Dutch Guiana, playing a week to people who could not understand us.

From here we went to Demarara. This is where we first met with the green eyed monster of this country, prejudice."

In what way did these people show prejudice?

"The night we opened we had eighty people in the house. When our manager went upon the stage and told the audience that he would not permit his company to be insulted, that the company had a good backing and money enough to pay our way, that we would give anothor concert on Monday evening and if we don't have a good audience, we would not give any more concerts here. On Monday evening the house was packed.

"From here we went to St. Kitts. We were now enroute for our native country, America. Here we played two nights to overflowing houses and would have remained longer but our steamer sailed for America on the third day."

How do you think your company compared with those that have been abroad before?

"I do not think that there was ever a company that went from America doing the same line of work that could compare with us.

"You see we had a chorus that sang jubilee selections, a quartette that sang operatic selections besides a high class of solos."

How long were you abroad?

"Six months."

Giving a rough estimate, how much do you think the manager cleared?

"I should say $4,000 in American money, besides our expenses were high, we traveling everywhere first-class."

How do the people there compare with the American Negroes intellectually?

"As a mass there is no comparison, but they are greatly mixed. There is what they called the Creole Spaniards and the Collies.

"The Creole Spaniards like a noise, Chorus singing seems to be their favorite, but the Colliers like the solos, and secular music.

"Mr. Louis L. Brown was a great favorite among this class. The low class are called niggers there, the same as the high class here. They are particularly fond of the humorist, and a man does not have to be much of a comedian to set them wild. High tradedy would go there for they like something excitable."

Next week we will tell you of some of the reminiscences of this trip, many of which are exceeding startling and humorous.

You will notice here that Mr. Price tells us that the manager made about $4,000 in six months. I wish to notify our readers that the acting manager was one Jas. R. Smith, a white man, and I will inform you more about him in our next.

Continued in our next.

TRAGE.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI CONTRASTED.

Hon. Frederick Douglass Honored. Literary Societies in Kansas City. ---Notes.

Kansas City, Mo., Special to The Freeman.

There is a marked difference in the literary tastes of the Missouri and Kansas colored people. The Kansas people are excessive people and like literature of their own, while the Missouri people read but little and most of that is the product of white men. You only have to cross the line to note the difference.

Mrs. Sarah Ezeral died on the 18th inst, and was buried by St. Mary's Tabernacle on the 19th. The ladies of the Tabernacle turned out in carriages. The funeral was preached by Elder Morgan of Second Baptist church. There is ice cold drinks for the ladies, cigars for the gents at The Freeman cigar store 1207 E. 18 street. For pension and county claims consult Mr. B. F. Fennel at 1202 Forest Ave. The K. C. Maroons will meet the Topeka club at Topeka on the 27 and 28 inst, and would like to hear from all clubs. Address B. McCray 1832 Holmes St. K. C. Mo. Next to ice cream is milk shake at The Freeman cigar store 1207 E. 18th St. Mr. W. B. Smith has just returned from a sad visit to Tarborough, Ala., where he lost his brother, Mr. Smith has the sympathy of The Freeman. Hon. C. H. J. Taylor was in our city this week. The name of the Highland Park school has been changed to the Frederick Douglass. We do receive some show in K. C. Robt. McClain left for Topeka on the 18th to see his infant son, who died in that city on the 17th inst. The The Adelphie club met at the First Baptist church on 18th and Charlotte last Thursday night, President Wheeler presiding. There being no programme, Mr. J. Martin suggested the following topic for discussion. Resolved, That the age of Chivalry is on a decline. Mr. Martin, who by the way, is one of our smartest and most elegant young orators of the West, opened the discussion. He told in a few brief statements, the history of the orient and progress of Chivalry. And through his fluency of speech gave several convincing arguments in favor of the affirmative. Hon. Geo. C. Smith being present, was called upon by general consent to difuse his ideas on Chivalry. He promptly arose and replied that he had nothing to say on the subject and consequently he thought that it would be a very good idea for him to remain silent. Prof. C. Yates was the next to respond. Prof. Gresham also participated in the discussion in which he made some very interesting remarks on the subject. They adjourned at 11 p. m.

HARDY.

The tables turned: White hotel waiters north. Colored guests.

THE SILENT LAND.

The Silent Land! What undefined desire
Wakes to these words, like to the lambent fire
Seen over marshland wastes, at dead of night
Flickering afar in weird, uncanny flight!

The Silent Land, which poets love to name!
Mysterious region, where the present frame
Of all that is, beyond our fancy's range,
Doth yield itself to supersensual change.

The Silent Land, where dread as olden fates,
Vague, sombre shadows guard the entrance gates,
And where glide through the vapor sudden gleams,
As 'twere, a spectral day's sunsetting beams.

The Silent Land, whereon the wan sun-glow
Spreads, as a red moon ra y o'er plains of snow,
Upon which birch trees lean across the tracks
Where wolves are wont to race in famished packs.

The Silent Land, a broad domain, so still
That its deep quiet gives the heart a thrill,
As when night fowl sail by on noiseless wing.
A thrill such as no sound hath power to bring.

The Silent Land, which stretches on and on,
Dim outlined as the mist-veiled hills of dawn;
Vitas where human vision humbly gropes
Midst the long cypress boughs that gloom the slopes.

The Silent Land! No breeze; and yet what wafts
Are these which play about the portal shafts.
Chilling the white-lipped wanderers who wait
To pass the boundry of the unknown State?

—William Struthers.

A POSITIVE WOMAN.

Mrs. Prindle stood in front of a pier-glass trying on a new bonnet. She was a plump little woman with a fair, baby-like face, and no one could blame her for gazing at herself with some complacency, for the dainty bit of millinery perched over the curly brown bang was exceedingly becoming.

"There'll be nothing like it in Hutchinville," she said to herself with a thrill of pride, and her fingers meanwhile fluttered like humming birds among the trimmings, touching here a flower and there a loop.

She was going to Hutchinville the next week, for the first time since her marriage, to spend a few days with her mother, and the bonnet had been selected from Mme. Le Grande's latest importations with a view to dazzling her rural friends.

"I only hope nothing will happen to it before I get there," was her thought, as she turned at last from the mirror.

She even denied herself the pleasure of wearing it to church the next day, fearing a shower, for the skies were lowering. To face her city acquaintances for one more Sunday in the bonnet that she had already worn a whole season required far less strength of mind than to take her seat in the little Hutchinville church, conscious that her bonnet, robbed of its pristine freshness, was being pounced upon by every eye in the congregation; but she could not resist putting it on to let Jack see how he liked it.

"It's pretty well up in the world," said Jack, viewing it critically, with his hands behind his back; "but that seems to be the fashion in head gear nowadays. And really, on your head, my dear, it looks remarkably well."

Mrs. Prindle preened for a moment before the glass. She was almost tempted to wear it after all, but a warning splash on the window kept her from yielding.

"I won't risk it," she said, and, putting the bonnet back in its nest, she stood on tiptoe and pushed the bandbox in place on the upper shelf of the wardrobe.

Hutchinville was a night's journey by boat, and the next day proving stormy, Mrs. Prindle, in terror of sea sickness, decided to defer her trip, but with the waning of the afternoon the wind suddenly shifted. the clouds parted, and the sun burst forth like a monarch newly crowned. If it was going to be a fair night it would be too bad to disappoint her mother, who she knew would be looking for her the next morning, and, ordering a carriage at the last moment, she hastily gathered up her baggage and departed.

She was a methodical little woman, and even for the short time that she was to occupy her state-room she wanted "a place for everything and everything in its place;" but on boarding the boat she met an invalid friend who detained her for half an hour or more in the ladies' cabin, and before she could arrange her belongings in her state-room the capricious wind had veered again. She stood for a moment at the window trying to persuade herself that there was no cause for uneasiness, but the rain was already driving against the deck, and the increasing roughness soon compelled her to take refuge in her berth.

To all those on board who were predisposed to sea sickness it was a night of woe, and when the next morning Mrs. Prindle took the stage for Hutchinville, the little village being about three miles inland, she was too exhausted to give a thought to her baggage; even the precious bonnet had for the moment drifted out of mind, and it was not until she alighted at her mother's door that the discovery was made that the band-box was missing.

With hasty greetings and equally hasty directions as to where to find the box, her brother Tom was dispatched on horseback to the boat, and in a disturbed state of temper and nerves Mrs. Prindle seated herself at the breakfast table.

"I wouldn't worry about it, Phebe," said her mother, "it'll be all right if you left it in your state room."

But Tom shortly came galloping back with the information that the stateroom had been searched in vain; not a box of any kind was to be found.

"Then the maid must have taken it," Mrs. Prindle declared. "She had to go rummaging among my things last night for my bottle of salts, and I dare say the band box took her eye."

"More likely it slipped overboard when they were bringing your traps ashore," remarked Tom, with a boy's repugnance to having people suspected.

But Mrs. Prindle, convinced that the band box was in the waiting maid's possession, insisted on going in herself to see the captain.

The captain, who had just risen from breakfast when the carry all stopped at the gate, listened to Mrs. Prindle's story with courteous patience. Mrs. Bates had been on the boat for thirteen years, he said, and he had never had cause to suspect her honesty, but he was more than willing to investigate the matter. It was possible that Mrs. Bates had taken the box to her own room simply for safe-keeping, he added.

But Mrs, Bates, who had just finished putting in order the state room Mrs. Prindle had occupied, denied all knowledge of the bandbox, and was so indignant over Mrs. Prindle's implied suspicion that the captain had some difficulty in preventing a scene.

"It's very strange," said Mr. Prindle, stiffly, as the captain helped her over the gang-plank. "A box like that couldn't have gone off without hands. Somebody must know something about it, and if it isn't the maid it must be some of the passengers."

But all the passengers had left the boat, and Mrs. Prindle herself had to admit that to send a search-warrant after them would be an unwarrantable proceeding. Beyond question the bonnet was lost, and she returned to Hutchinville feeling that the pleasure of her visit was already at an end. Even the fact that her traveling hat was a pretty affair, and not at all out of style, afforded her little consolation. Still, she could have worn the traveling hat in a more resigned state of mind had the weather been such as to make the other seem a trifle in advance of the season, but from the hour of her arrival until she turned her face homeward scarcely a cloud marred the serene azure of the skies. The air was full of subtle hints of bursting buds, and robin songs filled the perfumed downs, while up and down the streets from morning till night the merry children trundled their hoops, and high above the tree tops soared the inevitable kite. But to Mrs. Prindle, bereft of her bonnet, these unmistakable signs of spring served only to intensify her sense of loss, and she was scarcely sorry when the time came for her to return to town. The loss, trifling in itself, took the beauty out of the velvet lawns.

Jack, like the dutiful spouse that he had always proved himself to be, was at the landing to meet her the next morning, and on the way home she poured into his sympathetic ears the story of the missing bonnet.

"You are sure you took it with you?" he asked, when the recital was ended.

"Jack! Of course I'm sure! You don't suppose I'd have gone off without it, after buying it on purpose to wear it when at home?"

"Hardly; but never mind, dear, all you have to do is to go to Mme. Le Grande's and duplicate it," said Jack, eager to comfort her.

"I may go to Mme. Le Grande's and order another, but I shall not duplicate it," said Mrs. Prindle, with much dignity. "I've no wish to have my bonnet a companion piece to Mrs. Bates's. That woman ought to be brought to justice, and as soon as we're through breakfast, Jack, I want you to take a description of the bonnet to some detective and put him on the watch for her."

Jack barely succeeded in suppressing a whistle.

"Wouldn't it be better——" he began; but the stopping of the street car in front of their own door served to change the subjeet. "I feel like a famished hunter," said Jack, as he turned the latch key.

Mrs. Prindle, too, was hungry, and when Jack had deposited her parcels she asked him to tell Bridget to put the breakfast on the table at once.

"I'll be down in a moment," she added, as she pulled out her hat pins.

Jack started to obey, but before he was half way down the stairs a cry from Mrs. Prindle caused him to face about, and on regaining their room he found her standing in front of the wardrobe gazing in a dazed way at the upper shelf.

"Jack," she whispered huskily, "is that a band box up there?"

Jack himself seemed a little dazed. "It looks very much like one, my dear," he said slowly, "but of course it is not the one you took away with you."

"I'm—oh, I'm afraid it is, Jack!" gasped Phebe, as Jack took down the box; "or rather I'm afraid I didn't take it, after all. I remember now telling Bridget to put it with the other things in the carriage—she had my bag and umbrella in her hand at the time—and just then the door bell rang, so I told her to go on and I'd bring the box, but I didn't think of it again till I was at the gate, and then Bridget came running out with it, or at least with something that I supposed to be it, and stowed it into the carriage; but I now think of it, it must have been the lunch box. Oh, Jack, what a goose I've been!"

"Moral," said Jack, taking the bonnet from the bandbox and perching it on his own head.

"Please don't, Jack," entreated Phebe.

"Well, then, let's have breakfast,' said Jack, hungry enough to be glad of a truce.

But, though the subject was not alluded to again that day, whenever Mrs. Prindle shows a disposition to be a little over positive, Jack, with a masculine memory for feminine shortcomings, mildly reminds her of the lost bonnet.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Stanley has been heard from again, and the great question now seems to be where is Bennett? Has he yet met the Mahdi and drank him under the table? —Chicago Herald.

There is a larger portion of the boys and girls of New Jersey than any other State in the Union who go to Sunday school. It appears by statistics recently taken that there are just about 280,000 children in the 1,997 Sunday schools of New Jersey. This fact ought to insure a high grade of morality for the next generation of the citizens of the State. —New York Sun.

The Esquimaux of Hudson's Straits are in the habit of making offerings of various articles to spirits, and scraps of food, powder and shot, tobacco, and the like are to be found on the graves of the dead. But they are anxious to conciliate all the known supernatural powers as well as the unknown, and therefore they made similar offerings to a beacon in the shape of a man, recently erected in that region. When two cannons, undoubtedly left upon the shore by some early explorers, were stood on end, bullets, shot, and a lot of other rubbish fell out, which the natives explained, had been put in there as "an offering to the spirits."

French Judges have just decided a most extraordinary will case. A Frenchman of wealth named Travers had conceived an intense hatred for his country. When he died, five years ago, he willed his property to "the poor of London,' after these words: "I have always been oppressed in my native land. I have arrived at the age of 45, and have never been my own master. Horrible nation! People of cowards and blockheads! I should like to have milliards to give to the English, who are the born enemies of this idiotic France. This is clear and to the point." The relatives of Mr. Travers naturally disputed this will on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind, and that the will, being framed in hatred of France, was contrary to "public order," and, lastly, that it could not be carried out in England, as there was no legal representative of the poor. But the Court overuled all these objections, and the appeal subsequently made has just been rejected.

Postmaster General Wanamaker would accomplish a beneficent reform if he would overhaul the list of the 58,000 postoffices of this country, and compel a change in some of the ridiculous appellations that now belong to some of them. There is no particular objection to Aquashicola, Waywallopen, Passadumkeag, Punxsutawney, Wytopitlock, Daguscahonda, Mattawumkeag, Kishocoquillas, Wanepashemet, Quijotoa, Skaneateles, Quonochontaug, Agua Caliente, or Tajique, providing they mean anything in this particular, and there may be some excuse for Blue Eyes, Dew Drop, Baby Head, Early Dawn, Sweet Lips, Bridal Veil, Rose Bud, Daisy Dell, Sweet Home, Dell Delight, Keep Tryst, Prairie Queen, and so on, but when it comes to calling a post office a Big Shanty, Burnt Cork, Dry Bones, Happy Jack, Hanging Dog, Hat Off, Horse Gall, Hump Back, Little Chucky, Mouse Tail, Negro Foot, Rabbit Hash, Parch Corn, Pay Up, Pink Quid Nunc, Rough and Ready, Rye Patch, Sal Soda, Scalp Level, Shoo Fly and Short, there seems to be room for reform.

A new and noticeable figure among the numerous dignitaries and officials in the suite of the Shah of Persia is a young boy of twelve, whom the Shah has covered with dignities and titles, and who is the object of envy and fear to most of his Majesty's Ministers. His name is Goolamali Khan. He is the director of the Corps of Royal Pages, and one of his titles is Azzus-Sultan, "Favorite of the Monarch." Neither Minister, Vizier, nor Royal Prince has ever yet been allowed to sit at the Shah's table, but Goolamali Khan is an exception to this law of the Persians. He is constantly by his master's side, and has more servants to wait upon him than any two of the royal Ministers. The explanation of this extraordinary treatment is to be found in the Persian monarch's conviction that his life is inseparably and mysteriously bound up with that of Goolamali Khan, and that wise men have foretold that the Shah's death will be preceded only a few days by that of his young favorite; that the health and prosperity of the latter will mean the health and prosperity of the former; and that generally whatever befalls this little one so will it happen to his royal protector. This belief has resulted in the boy's leading a life of ease and luxury unknown to the most fortunate courtiers in Teheran. He was seated on the knees of two magnificent grandees on the Shah's entry into St. Petersburg

To Get Rid of Cockroaches.

Good Housekeeping.

The Croton bug is now the most prominent cockroach in America to-day and really does the most damage. It is enormously fecund and its small size enables it to hide and breed in cracks into which the Oriental or American roaches could hardly punch their front feet. When full-grown it never exceeds five-eighths of an inch from the front of the head to the tip of the closed wings and it is much lighter in color than either of the others. Its color varies considerably, but it is usually of a very light brown with two darker longitudinal stripes on the thorax.

In the latitude of Washington and further south the Croton bug eats everything which contains paste, and, consequently, wall paper, photographs and especially certain kinds of cloth book-bindings suffer severely from their attacks. In a recent number of Insect Life (Vol. I. p. 67) will be found an account of severe injury done to certain of the important files in the Treasury Department in Washington, the bindings of many important public documents being disfigured and destroyed. In the office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey they have become an intolerable nuisance by eating off the surface and particularly the blue and red paint from drawings of important maps.

But we need not elaborate further upon the damage which they do. How to kill them and prevent this damage is the question.

Without condemning other useful measures or remedies like borax, in the free and persistent use of California Buhach, or some other fresh and reliable brand of Pyrethrum or Persian Insect Powder, we have the most satisfactory means of dealing with this and the other roaches.

Just before nightfall go into the infested rooms and puff it into all crevices, under base-boards, into the drawers and cracks of old furniture—in fact wherever there is a crack—and in the morning the floor will be covered with dead and dying or demoralized and paralyzed roaches, which may easily be swept up or otherwise collected and burned. With cleanliness and persistency in these methods the pest can be substantially driven out of a house, and should never be allowed to get full possession by immigrants from without.

For no other insect have so many quack remedies been urged and are so many newspaper remedies published. Many of them have their good points, but the majority are worthless. In fact rather than put faith in half of those which have been published it were better to rely on the recipe which T. A. Janvier gives in his charming article on "Mexican Superstitions and Folk-lore," published in a recent number of Scribner's Magazine (March 1889, Vol. N, No. 3, p. 350), as current among the Mexicans:

Catch three and put them in a bottle, and so carry them to where two roads cross. Here hold the bottle upside down, and as they fall out repeat aloud three credos. Then all the cockroaches in the house from which these three came will go away.

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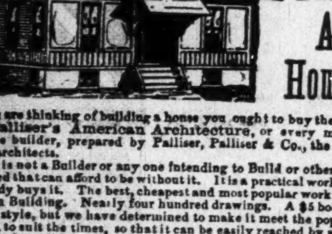

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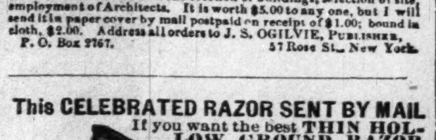

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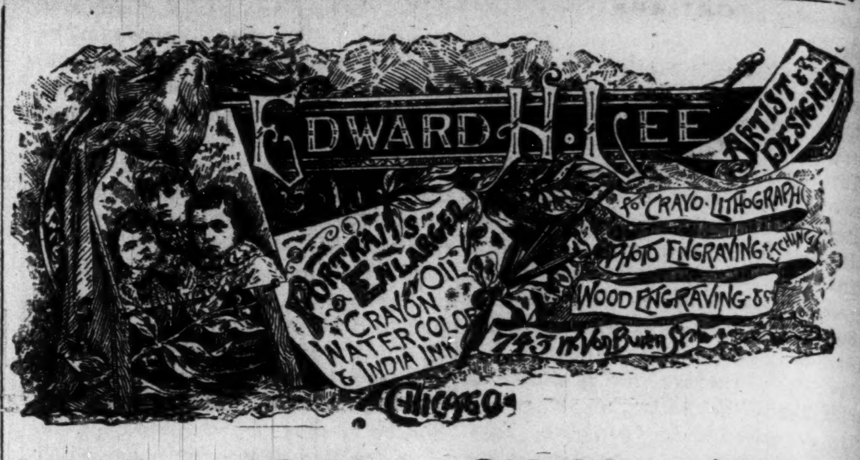

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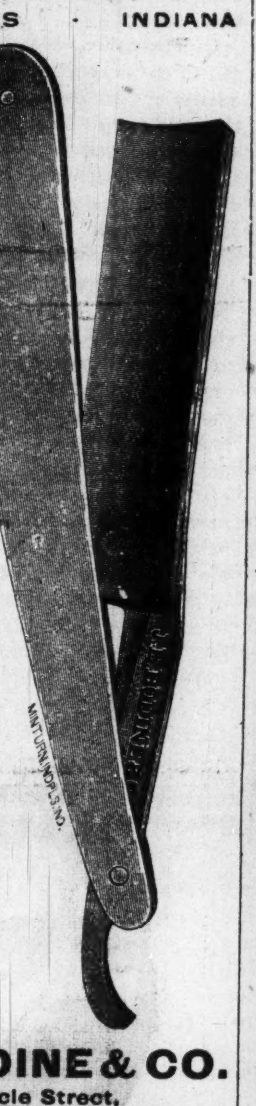

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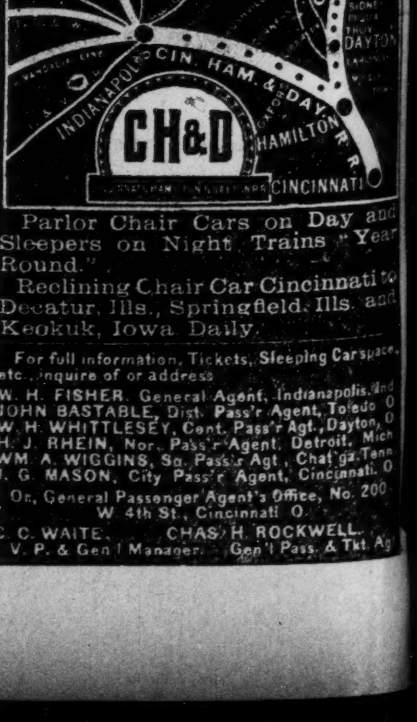

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LABOR NOTES.

New Orleans hod carriers have organized.

Memphis tailors struck against a reduction.

Every tailor in Helena (Mont.) belongs to the Union.

There are fifty eight farmers in the Texas Legislature.

Paper shoes are being manufactured at Dundas, Wis.

The Little Rock carpenters are striking for nine honrs.

Buffalo salesmen havs organized an early closing association.

The early closing movement is growing stronger in the East.

The Horseshoers' National Union has a membership of 8,000.

There is talk of another tie-up on the Brooklyn street car lines.

The deepest coal pit is in Belgium. The miners descend 3,033 feet.

The cause of labor is making rapid headway throughout the country.

The brass workers will hold their annual convention at Detroit this year.

The eight-hour law is being enforced at Chicago on all municipal work.

A Jersey City tobacco factory runs a night school for the benefit of its 5,000 employes.

The metal trades section of the New York Central Labor Union is to be reorganized.

The St. Paul & Omaha railway will not permit the employment of Italians on their lines.

Krupp started his gun tactory in 1833 with nine men. The firm now employs 21,000 persons.

San Francisco has a female blacksmith who is said to be young, pretty and, of course, single.

Florence Nightingale Assembly, K. of L., at Detroit, is composed exclusively of young women.

Boston has a new labor paper. As the city barely gives support to one, the new venture will be short lived.

The Philadelphia Bricklayers' Union donated $500 to the Johnstown sufferers. Typographical Union, No. 2, of the same city, gave $250.

President Compers, of the American Federation, announces that the second of the series of pamphlets of the eight-hour question, by George E. McNeil, is now ready for distribution.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just instructed its baggage agents on all its lines to accept and carry free of charge bicycles, tandem bicycles or tricycles when accompanied by their owners.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union was organized soon after the Indianapolis session of the K. of L. sustained the action of D. A. 49 in "throwing" the shoemaker's strike at Cincinnati. The first National Convention was held at Boston last week, and eighty delegates, representing forty-seven unions, were present. Pretty good for an organization only three months old.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

New York Weekly.

Thoze folks who are trieing to get to heaven on their kreed will find out that they hain't got a thru ticket.

One ov the most reliable cures for love, now days, seems to be to get marrid.

Two-thirds ov what iz called kontentment konsists in having plenty ov money at interest, and other things to match.

I would rather see a man resolute, even if he iz wrong, than to see him uncertain, altho he is right.

Most people are polite, not so mutch from any partiklar goodness of heart, as from a vanity to be called polite.

It takes longer to do nothing than it duz to finish most jobs.

Folks are not often obstinate bekauze they are right, but bekauze they are wrong.

Thare are very phew persons comparitively who are remembered after they are ded for their virtews. Fame iz too often made out ov the cheapest materials.

Watching one's helth all the time iz one ov the wust diseazes we can hav; besides, thare iz no cure for it.

Pride iz the mother ov Envy.

Thare are but phew people that yu kan praze without flattering them:

The reazon whi we are generally ungratephul for grate favors iz bekauze we think we hav got all we kan get.

We really only luv those whom we think are inferior to us.

The harte has too much pride in it to very grateful for ennything.

Thar iz a grate deal ov virtew that iz like munny—safe so long az it iz kept under lok and key.

Most people overshoot the mark, but it iz a respektabel miss to make.

Thare iz very little advice that iz ever followed.

The chief end ov man seems to be to —to win.

He whom adversity makes reckless prosperity would certainly ruin.

A Temperance Experiment.

New York Weekly.

Old Toper—Gimme a dollar's worth o' tea.

Grocer—Ah! Glad to see you spending your money on groceries. Think you'll keep it up?

"I don't know yit. Maybe. I heard to-day that it didn't cost half as much ter git drunk on tea as on whisky, and I thought I'd try it."

WESTERN COURT DECISIONS.

A Fence Case and One Relating to a County Seat War.

A special dispatch from Wy. T., says the Territorial Supreme Court has decided that owners of land may fence the same in, even if in so doing they inclose Government or public land. For this alleged offense ex-Governor Baxter was removed by President Cleveland. Nearly 200,000 acres of the public domain have been fenced by individuals and corporations in Wyoming. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kas., says: The Supreme Court Saturday decided the famous Gray county case in favor of the town of Ingalls, making that the permanent county seat. The matter came up on an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the county officers to return their offices to Cimarron, whence the records were removed by an armed force in January last. At that time there was a bloody battle, and the militia were sent to Cimarron to preserve the peace. The decision in favor of Ingalls caused great surprise.

Free Gravel Roads.

The question of free gravel roads has long been one of interest to the farming classes, but it is only within the past few years that merchants have realized that much trade may come to a town which has free roads that will not do so when toll must be paid. Several years ago a farmer living near a neighboring town that was approached only by toll roads fell upon the following expedient to force the company to throw it open to the public. Under the law governing such corporation, there must be a certain state of repair or toll cannot be collected. The farmer undertook to make the road such an expensive luxury that the company could not afford to keep up the repairs. As the frost was going out of the ground, just after a protracted freeze, he loaded two cords of wood on a wagon, to which he hitched four of his best horses. Another wagon was heavily loaded and three horses were placed to it. Then two wagons were loaded with a cord of wood each, and drawn by two horses. The whole outfit started for the town, some six miles distant, along the gravel road, each wagon following in the trail of the other. These heavy loads practically ruined the road, and when this was repeated after the next freeze, the destruction was nearly complete. The company went to work and spent a large sum of money on the road, and announced that they were ready to keep it in repair just as often as it was plowed up by the heavy loads. The recent law limiting loads to a certain number of tons in certain seasons is doubtless an outgrowth of some such practice in this State.

In All Four Ways.

Detroit Free Press.

"Could I get a little information from you?" asked a farmer-looking man at the Third street Depot of Officer Burton, the other day.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I want to know how their confidence men work."

"In various ways. Sometimes they borrow money and give a worthless check on a bank."

"They do, eh?" gasped the man with a sudden start.

"Yes, and again they borrow money and turn over a check to a trunk. When you go to look for a trunk it is not to be found."

"By George!" muttered the man.

"Then again they sell you a bogus bond, or borrow money on it."

"Sakes alive!"

"And they sometimes hire the victim to boss a mill or factory somewhere, and then borrow money to pay a freight bill."

"Four different ways!" shouted the man, as he jumped clear of the floor.

"Yes."

"And I'll be hanged if I haven't been taken in on every one of them in a ride of a hundred miles! Say, come down and show me the river—the deepest spot in the river—the place where I can drop in and nobody can fish up my dough-headed cadaver!"

A Serpentine Problem.

Notes and Queries.

An astronomer from Harvard Observatory some time ago propounded this problem to a number of fellow savants. Suppose that three snakes, each two feet in length, should catch each other by the tip of the tail, thus making a circle six feet in circumference. Suppose that each snake should begin to swallow the snake in front of him. In what way would the resultant figure, after each snake had swallowed the one in front of him, differ from the original circle? There were many diverse opinions upon the subject, some of them entering the consideration of the fourth dimension of space, because any one of the snakes would have swallowed the one in front of him and yet have been swallowed by the two in back of him, and therefore would be both inside and outside of his two fellows.

Every wife and mother who has the welfare of her home truly at heart, will not make use of cheap adulterated articles when such pure goods as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts are to be obtained.

Gems from Sam Jones's Sermons.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Christianity is the science of life.

You boys keep quiet, or git out.

Now don't you feel mean, you old devil, you?

A preacher who does not hold family prayers ain't fit to be pastor of a litter of pups.

Some of you will go off and criticise. You blab-mouthed fools, who cares what you think?

Brother Black there don't want any more members in his church, for half he's got ain't worth killing.

The only difference between the Baptists and the Methodists is the difference between high-cock-a-lorum and low-cock-a-highrem.

If any one here don't believe what I say, and will tell me so, I will give him a hat and some dentist a job of replacing his teeth from the wisdom tooth down.

I, the biggest fish that swims.

The penitent sinner is the man who falls down, jumps up, rubs his shins, and goes a-running.

You are all black-mouthed devils who belong to the church, and when the yellow fever came were white with fear.

I don't know of anything too bad for you old mangy hounds who refused to vote against the damnable whisky traffic.

I don't know who is these fellows spiritual daddy.

You old skunk, you!

A high-license preacher won't be in hell ten minutes before the devil will have him saddled and bridled, riding him around and exhibiting him as a curiosity.

If any merchant here keeps open during these meetings, it will be some little fifteen cent skin a flea for his hide and tallow member of some church.

Just mash their mouths and you've got 'em.

The Lord can catch these infidels; the only trouble is he hardly has a hook small enough for them to swallow.

I can put a hundred of these little infidels in my vest pocket and never know they are there except I felt for my tooth pick.

What are you old Presbyterians kicking about—you old possum-eared hounds? Live ones kick—dead ones don't. If a man was to come to my town and talk about my church like I have yours, I would either cowhide him or build a new church.

A Multitude of Ailments.

The ailments which afflict the kidneys and bladder are so numerous, that merely to name them would fill a space far outrunning the limits of this article. Suffice to say, that they are both obstinate and dangerous. To their prevention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is well adapted. The stimulus which it lends to the action of the kidneys when they are lethargic, serve to counteract a tendency in them to lapse, first, into a state of pernicious inactivity, and afterwards into one of positive organic disease, which soon destroys their delicate integuments, poisons the blood and causes death. A double purpose is served by this depurent. It promote activity of the kidneys, and expels impurities from the blood which have no natural channel of outlet, except these organs. Constipation, biliousness, fever and ague, rheumatism and dyspepsia, are also remedied by this medicine of thorough action and wide scope.

Better half an egg than an empty shell.

M. L. THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Couders port, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

He who depends on another denies ill and sups worse.

COUNSEL OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

The People of Oakland County Wild With Excitement.

PONTIAC, MICH., Mar. 16, 1887.

On the 10th day of December, 1886, I came from Orion to Pontiac to visit my parents, and was taken suddenly ill. Dr. Galbrieth, of this place, was called, and after making careful examination of my case, desired council, and named as councilor, Dr. McGraw, of Detroit. They met in council December 15th, made a careful examination, and pronounced my disease as cancer of the liver, and stated that there was no hope for me, as it was impossible to cure me. The pain was very severe and Dr. Galbrieth continued his visits, administering quieting powders. A swelling or bunch had formed upon my right ribs almost as large as my fist, and I had given up all hopes of recovery. But having heard of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, I sent, February 1, 1887, and bought a bottle of the Syrup from Mr. Peter Schmitz, a druggist of this place, and took it as directed. About March 1st something broke and the swelling commenced to go down, until it has almost disappeared. Up to this date I have taken two and one-half bottles of the Syrup, and have so far recovered as to be able to visit my neighbors, and am truly rejoicing that I am fast being relieved of such terrible pain, and desiring to acknowledge the benefit I have received in using your Syrup, I send you this statement, hoping you will use it so that others who are afflicted may be benefited and relieved from pain as I have been. Very truly,

CHAS. A. SPIER,
Orion, Mich.

PONTIAC, MICH., Mar. 16, 1887.

This is to certify that Mr. Charles A. Spier, my son, has made a correct statement of his case, as I have watched by his bedside during his entire illness.

JOHN SPIER.

The undersigned certify that they are well acquainted with Charles A. Spier, whose signature appears above, and we have no hesitation in saying that any statement made by him can be relied upon as being true in every particular.

BERRIDGE & BERRIDGE,
Druggists, Orion, Mich.
J. A. NEAL,
Editor Weekly Review and Justice of the Peace, Orion, Mich.
J. S. KITCHER,
Postmaster.

Orion, Mich., March 19, 1887.

Better some of the pudding than no pie.

Now.

The benefit to be derived from a good medicine in early spring is undoubted, but many people neglect taking any until the approach of warmer weather, when they wilt like a tender flower in a hot sun. Something must be done to overcome that tired feeling and give the strength necessary to do daily work. Vacation is earnestly longed for, but many weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before rest can be indulged in. To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood.

He that dines and leaves lays the cloth twice.

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:

"I want give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything---this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headeches, backaches, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging. At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medicine mentioned is guaranteed to cure those delicate diseases peculiar to females. Read printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

He fasts enough whose wife scolds at dinner time.

100 Ladies Wanted,

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a Free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Every one praises it. Large size package, 50 cts. At all druggists.

Make not your sauce till you have caught your fish.

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

When a man can not have what he loves he must love what he has.

Prudes are coquets, gone to seed.

There are people using Dobbins' Electric Soap to-day who commenced its use in 1865. Would this be the case were it not the purest and most economical soap made. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations. Dobbins'.

A good stomach is the best sauce.

Rheumatism IS CURED BY St. Jacobs Oil AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. BALTO. MD. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BRUNKER'S Carminative BALSAM.

"Who's afeard to eat green apples! You betcher BRUNKER'S BALSAM is a dandy."

A CERTAIN CURE For Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Cramp-Colic, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Congestion, and Neuralgia of the Stomach and Bowls, Sour Stomach and various forms of Indigestion. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED to Give Satisfaction or Money REFUNDED. Price 25c & 50c, by Druggists. 25c size sent by mail on receipt of price and 6c to pay postage, address, GLOBE MEDICINE CO., Terre Haute, Ind.

RUPTURE Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet. ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES. DR. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

ORATORS find that Piso's Cure for Consumption not only PREVENTS, but also CURES Hoarseness.

LADIES' Eng. Tansy Pills. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine Woman's Salvation. Circ. and sworn testimony, 2 stps. Pkge. by mail, $1.00. Warranted. Dr. CATON, Box 5257, BOSTON, MASS.

RUBBER ROOFING. UNEQUALED For House, Barn, and all out-buildings. Anybody can put it on. PRICE LOW. Write for Sample and Book. 42 S. Pennsylvania St. INDIANA PAINT & ROOFING CO.

For SHEDS and POULTRY BUILDINGS. We manufacture an unexcelled roof for $2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Also Sheeting paper for lining inside at $1.50 per Roll of 300 Square Feet. Keeps building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. How to save reshingling, stop leak, most effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kind, or lay new roofs, particulars free if you mention this paper. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

No. 1

FROM SAVAGE TO CIVILIZATION.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is a simple vegetable compound prepared from roots freshly gathered from the forests. The formula was obtained from the Creek Indians by the whites who had witnessed the wonderful cures of blood diseases made by that tribe. It has been used since 1829, and has been the greatest blessing to mankind in curing diseases of the blood, in many instances after all other remedies had failed.

Swift's Specific cured me of terrible Tetter, from which I had suffered for twenty long years. I have now been entirely well for five years, and no sign of any return of the disease.
Rogers, Ark., May 1, 1889. W. H. WIGHT.

One bottle of S. S. S. cured my son of boils and risings, which resulted from malarial poison, and affected him all the summer. He had treatment from five doctors, who failed to benefit him.
Cavanal, Indian Ter. J. B. WISE.

I have taken Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison, and derived great benefit. It acts much better than potash, or any other remedy that I have ever used. B. F. WINGFIELD, M. D., Richmond, Va.

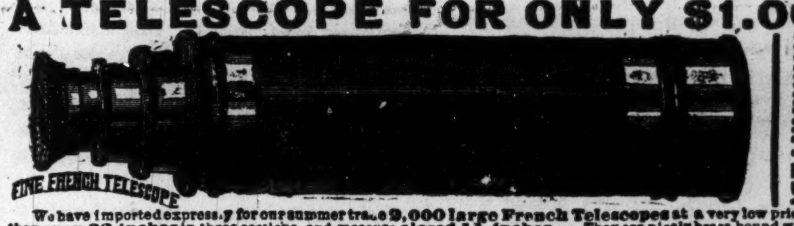
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

THE WHITING IMPROVED CART. Has seven eight and one inch double Collar Steel Axle, built in two sizes for one or two passengers, painted or wood finish, has a 40 inch spring extending from shoulder to shoulder directly under the arched axle, hanging the seat directly over the axle and spring. There is positively no weight on shafts for horse to carry as we carry our load directly over center of axle and spring.

It is an established fact known to all horsemen that no cart is fit to use, especially to break young colts with unless the weight is carried independent of the shafts, as any shaft motion will spoil his gait and make it unpleasant to manage him.

When in want of a cart please write to GEO. HARRISON, Logansport, Ind.

A TELESCOPE FOR ONLY $1.00 WARRANTED.



FINE FRENCH TELESCOPE

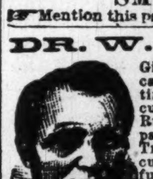
We have imported expressly for our summer trade 2,000 large French Telescopes at a very low price; they open 32 inches in three sections, and measure closed 11 inches. They are nicely brass bound with brass safety caps on each end to exclude dust, &c. The lenses are very Powerful Crystals polished by LEMAIR & CO., of Paris. With this fine telescope objects miles away are brought close to view with astonishing clearness. Never before was a telescope of this size sold for less than from $5.00 to $8.00, and we shall offer only a limited number at this price. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without one. Sent by mail or express, safely packed, prepaid for only $1.00; 6 for $5.00. KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 88 Fulton Street, New York City.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass. Mention this paper.

GARMENTS Guaranteed TO FIT PERFECT without trying on.

FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

DR. W. H. SARBER



Gives special attention to all delicate diseases of both sexs. Regulating remedies furnished. Cancers, cures guaranteed without the knife. Rupture, no cure no pay, and no pay until cured. Piles, Rectal Troubles successfully treated, cure guaranteed. For the successful treatment of any other ills not mentioned call on or address, DR SARBER, 50½ South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

All letters containing 2c stamp promptly answered and medicines sent to order.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric Suspensories free with Male Belts. Avoid bogus companies with many aliases and worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 9,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60. Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DROPSY TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

CHEAP HOMES in the FARMING REGIONS of NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO and WYOMING. Burlington Route. FREE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER LANDS. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR WITH MAP, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO P. S. EUSTIS, G. P. A., C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case FREE. We mean just what we say. Standard Silverware Co., Lock Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

DON'T RUN THE RISK of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.

$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
N. B:—Please state age and business experience Never mind about sending stamp for reply, B. F. J. & CO.

Detectives Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction, in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Send 2c stamp, Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cin'ati, O.

AGENTS WANTED! We hire On Salary and pay expenses. You can earn from $10 to $25 per week. Apply at once stating age. Address E. C. PEIRSON & Co., Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. (Established 1866.)

Johnstown Horror! Our New Book, The Johnstown Horror or Valley of Death, the most thrilling book ever issued. AGENT WANTED in every township. For terms and circulars, address, National Publishing Company, 130 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

PERFECTION BRONZE PAINTS Rich Gold, Pale Gold, Orange, Fire, Silver, Copper, Flesh, Green, Lemon, and Carmine. Package by mail 10c. Agents wanted. CUSHING & CO., FOXCROFT, MAINE. 1 dozen with Camels Hair Brush 80 cents by mail.

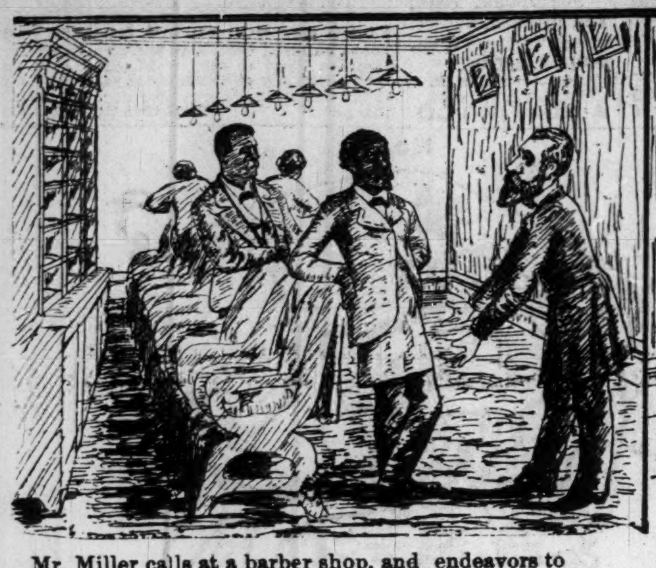
PATENTS No Charge Unless Patent Obtained. Very lowest terms. No delay. W. E. BOULTER, 710-8th St., Washington, D.C.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

$5 to $8 a day. samples worth $2.15, FREE; lines not under the horses feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein-Holder Company. HOLLY, MICH.

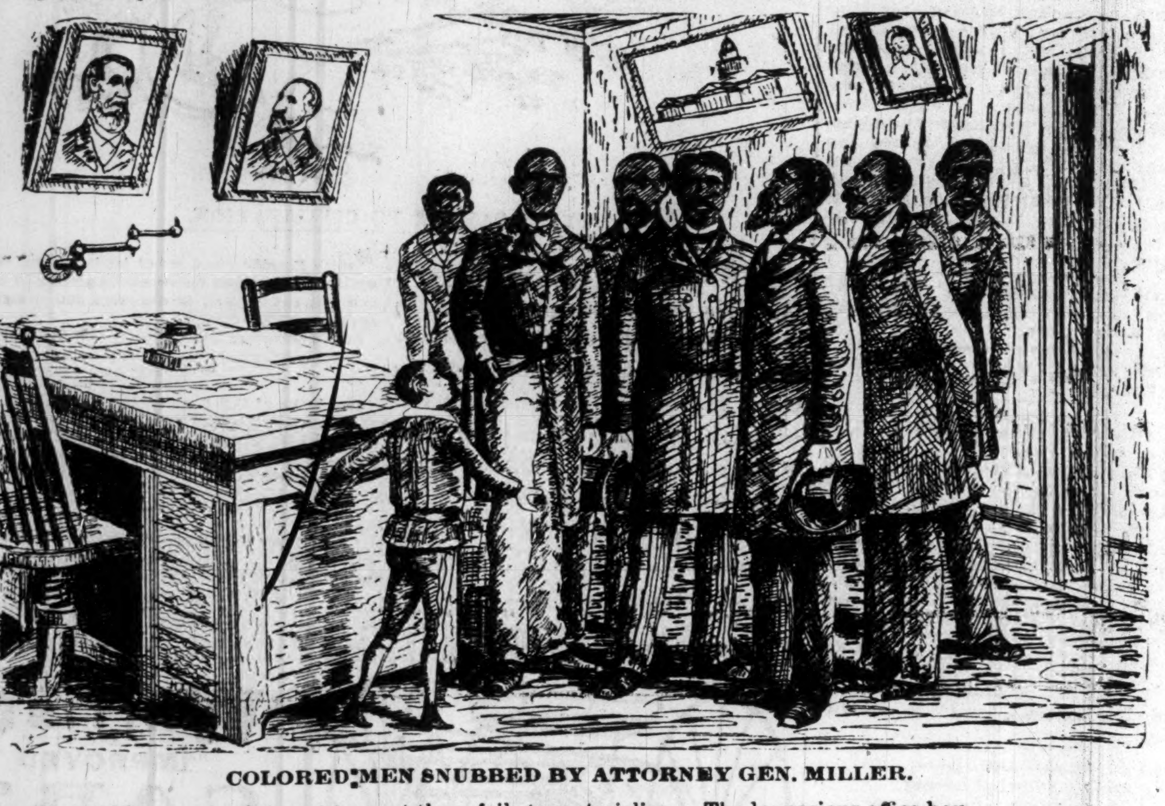
I N U 26—89 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.



Mr. Miller calls at a barber shop, and endeavors to explain away the matter.

In the private office while the delegation gets hot and says some unkind things.



COLORED MEN SNUBBED BY ATTORNEY GEN. MILLER.

Who after making an appointment to meet them fails to materialize. The loquacious office boy.

THE DRIFT OF SENTIMENT

THE NEGRO IM BOSTON.

There are 12 first and second class hotels in this city, 7 of which employ 506 Afro-Americans. There are about 250,000 white families in Boston. Of those that keep help not more than 1,500 employ colored help, and those to about the number of about 600. This includes general private family work. General laborers, including party waiters and not those in city employment, not over 700.—Plaindealer.

WE'S A RISIN'.

Colored men have institutions of learning, churches, insurance companies, building and loan associations, places of business, lawyers, doctors, professors, authors, scientists, machinists, inventors, educators, mechanics, factories, legislators, congressmen, photographers, druggists—and now a president and cashier of a Negro Savings Bank. Gentlemen, the Negro is coming!—Planet.

THE FIRST COLORED PRIEST.

Baltimore, June 14.—Cardinal Gibbons will soon perform the initiatory ceremony toward ordainining the first colored priest in the United States by admitting Randolph Uncles to the clerical state. The ceremony of the tonsure, the act of cutting the hair and receiving the robes of the church, will take place at the Cathedral on the 21st inst. The candidate is a Baltimorean and one of the first of several students to enter St. Joseph's Seminary. He is studying at that institution and attending the lectures at St. Mary's Seminary. If he is ordained he will work among the colored people. The only colored priest in the country was ordained in Rome and is stationed in Illinois. St. Joseph's Seminary was established to train clergy for work among the colored people."

THIS IS NEWS TO US.

A full representation of our between four and five hundred alliances is desired at the Indianapolis convention, July 3 to 5, inclusive. If you have not already appointed your delegate, do so at once. It is also desired that inasmuch as this is not only a delegate convention, part of the time will be given to mass convention, that there will be a good representation from our districts and churches. S. A. KEAN.

PENSACOLA PARAGRAPHS.

Erring Politicians.--The Color Line Again.--Points, Pleasant and Personal.

Pensacola, Fla., special to The Freeman.

I boarded the train Thursday, bound for the town of saw mills, Millview, Fla. The coach being in the shop undergoing repairs, our coach was a flat car with some rough boards laid crosswise and void of all covering except the one dollar umbrella that I had. Our passengers numbered sixty-four whites and two colored.

After an hours ride, the slowest time ever made, I suppose, over one of the roughest roads ever constructed, and giving me the best shaking up that I ever had, we arrived at the busy little town. Immediately upon my arrival Mr. R. S. Smith and Mrs. J. A. Spann, with their princely and queenly manners, gave me all the assistance they could, for which they have my sincere thanks.

When the great mill whistle blew for twelve I was surrounded by several race pride men who subscribed for The Freeman.

Everything being considered concerning this villiage, it has a handsome quantity of true race pride men. A number of colored gentlemen here are doing busiuess for themselves. Prominent among them are the Hon. J. A. Spann, R. S. Smith and others. Hurrah for Millview.

"Who shall get the federal office here and what President Harrison intends to do toward the appointment of colored men to office" is the talk here. It is acknowledged if the gentlemen get them who are at present straining every nerve to do so, the colored man will fare shabbily for the recognition that they so justly deserve. Why the high toned, great colored leaders of Escambia county will support such men for all of the largest places and complain all the while about their unwillingness to accord to their supporters and creators one half of the recognition that they are entitled to is something that I do not understand. Not until these blind, stupid, selfish, demagoguical, wily, slippery, slimy, narrow minded, crank sided, bulldozing, cat paw, trickery, money grabbing, untruthful and contemptible self constituted humbugs, are knocked out of the way by the people, things politically here will ever remain as it is at present, "all for the white man and nothing for the nigger." These blind guides, detestible and not acceptable blocks must be knocked out from among the books. They are obstructing the progress and advancement of the race of which they are unwelcome members.

The color line is being drawn tighter and tighter here every year by our "friends," the white people. Last summer we could go to any soda fountain here and get a glass of the favorite summer drink, but now they tell you in "short order" that they won't sell to colored people. Most of the colored barbers draw the same line against their own race, yet they are big Christians, and some of them will get you on a corner where no white person can hear them, and talk the very life out of you almost about their interest in "my people." A little of some of their own consorts goes a long way with them for fear the presence of her who raised them out of the mire would be distasteful to their customers. Such people are not Christians.

S. D. Jackson sells the cheapest and best bibles of any one in the city. His color preventing him from selling to the whites he has concluded to let the colored people have them at astonishingly low prices. When you are in need of one give him a call, also your subscriptions to The Freeman.

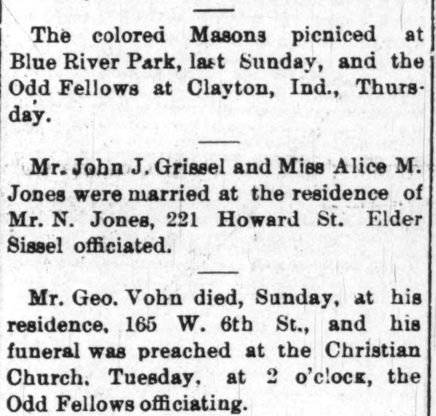
R. H. Matthews, the school teacher, fish dealer, Sunday school superintendent and ex-deputy postmaster, was elected secretary of the A. M. E. church recently. A better selection could not have been made.

E. A. Bryant is the only lucky man in this neighborhood. A route mail agency was showered down upon his well combed head, lately, from the power that be.

J. B. Lewis, the efficient postoffice janitor, has recovered from his illness, greatly to the delight of his many friends.

Alexander Oliver, the efficient clerk of Frater & Roberts, was recently treated to an assistant.

The spiritual and financial condition of the several churches here appear to be good.



RACE GLEANINGS

Hon. Frederick Douglass denies being snubbed by Mahone.

Of the eight thousand colored people which inhabit Little Rock, five thousands own their homes.

Messrs. Jones and Robertson, two young gentlemen of Little Rock, passed a creditable examination before the circuit court last Saturday.

Gaines High school at Cincinnati, Ohio, is now a thing of the past, as students will be admitted into the Woodward and Hugh High school irrespective of color.

See how they do it in Pennsylvania: Mr. Emil Worth, a good looking white man, of 25 years, and Miss Lizzie Ferguson, a handsome colored lady, accompanied her mother, made their way to the office of Clerk Heiber, of Pittsburg, and took out a license to become man and wife. A few hours later the twain were pronounced one.

Two young men graduated from the Maryland University Law school at Baltimore last week. The young men, Messrs. Chas W. Johnson and Harry S. Cummins, completed in two years the three years course of study, and graduated in a large class, of which they were the only colored members, with high honor. They were the first colored students admitted to that institution. They command the respect and admiration of their fellow students and their faculty. They will practice in Baltimore where they have they been very cordially received by the legal fraternity.

CHURCH

More than one thousand five hundred colored persons have professed religion and been baptized during the past month and and a half, says the Richmond Planet.

Bishop H. M. Turner, of Georgia, delivered an address to the Christian Temperence Union at Evangelist hall in Springfield, Mass., June 16.

Judge Tourgee, in an article in the Forum says that the African Methodist church—which has not a white man among its members or any organic relations with any white church organization—reports a membership of 46,000; it has 15,000 places of worship, numbers 16,000 ministers, has 15,000 Sunday schools, supports its own denominational papers, has missions the West Indies, Mexico and Africa, and its reported contributions foot up more than $2,000,000 annually for the support of church work.

LOCAL NEWS.

A young men's independent club is much talked of.

Mrs. Lucy Jones spent a few days at Louisville, this week, on business.

The picnic given by the members of the Musical Assembly was an enjoyable affair.

Dr. William Brown and Miss Josephine Rivers will unite in wedlock, this evening.

The stock of goods owned by William Mitchel, deceased, on Indiana avenue, was sold at auction, this week.

Little Lilian Porter died last Monday morning. Her funeral was preached. Tuesday, at the residence, at 2 o'clock.

The colored Masons picniced at Blue River Park, last Sunday, and the Odd Fellows at Clayton, Ind., Thursday.

Mr. John J. Grissel and Miss Alice M. Jones were married at the residence of Mr. N. Jones, 221 Howard St. Elder Sissel officiated.

Mr. Geo. Vohn died, Sunday, at his residence, 165 W. 6th St., and his funeral was preached at the Christian Church, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, the Odd Fellows officiating.

Dr. Vance will exhibit his celebrated Panoramic scenes at the 2d Baptist Church on Michigan St., next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The prices are small and the show is superb. Don't miss it.

The colored citizens of the northeast part of the city will hold a mass meeting at Allen Chapel, for the purpose of organizing a Union Building and Loan Association. Some of our best citizens are interested and all are invited.

James Hilliard is in the toils for cutting the neck of Edward Matthews and passing a bogus check for $42 on Leopold Strauss of the Original Eagle.

Elder Sissel held services all day Sunday at N. Indianapolis.

The reopening of the Second Baptist Church, Sunday, was certainly a grand event to the friends and members of that Church. The church has been wholly renewed of everything on the inside which makes it second to none in the city. Nearly all the divines from the sister churches of the city were present, and said many things complimentary to Elder Carr and the Church. Dr. Gaddie, of Louisville, Ky., preached the reopening sermons and also at night. Collection $171.90.

We surely indorse the gradual business tact as shown by the young colored men of this city. Scarcely does a week pass but some one launches into some branch of business. A few weeks ago Mr. J. B. Owen went into the drug business, later followed Carter and Sumler in the grocery, and now comes Jones and Wamack with a fine assortment of groceries on the corner of Howard and 1st sts., and still the ball rolls. Time for much talk has passed; the efforts of these young men must be encouraged; for in so doing you are helping yourselves and the entire race.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Will be celebrated in genuine old time fashion at Blue River Park, the lovely pleasure resort 25 miles east of Indianapolis on the C. H. & D. R. R. Trains will leave at frequent hours during the day as follows: 8:05 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 2:46 p. m, and 6:35 p. m. Returning, will leave the Park at 11:40 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 6:00 p. m.

The attractions will be varied and interesting, leading off with prayer by Rev. R. F. Hunter, America by the Third Regiment Band, Declaration of Independence by Hon. O. S. Hadley, Speeches by Hon. Wm. Smith, and others, more music by the band and singing by two celebrated quartettes and the entire audience. All games will be amply provided for. Balloon assensions every hour during the day and evening, at which time the park will be beautifully illuminated and the celebration closed with a grand display of fire works.

Fare for the round trip will be 75c including admission to the park, Children 40c. Metropolitan policemen will preserve the best of order, thus securing the safety of every one. Take the children to the woods and enjoy the day as you have never before done.

The Samoan Settlement.

N. Y. Tribune.

The Samoan protocol has been signed and the Conference has adjourned with a consciousness of having committed the three Governments to an equitable and pacific settlement of all matters connected with the future of all islands. The result is eminently satisfactory to the American people, whose honor was compromised by the last Administration and is now vindicated. The core of the settlement is the restoration of the status which was unnecessarily and wantonly violated and disturbed by the German fleet in 1887. Malietoa is to be reinstated on the throne with the voluntary acquiescence of the Samoan chiefs and native autonomy is to be established under international guarantees. Both Tamasese, who has been the German Puppet King, and Mataafa, who has successfully headed a native uprising against him, are to retire in favor of the rightful sovereign, who appealed unsuccessfully two years ago to the American Government for protection. Malietoa's restoration to the throne is a great concession on the part of Germany, and American prestige abroad will be increased by the resolute action of the United States Commissioners in accomplishing this result. His deposition was an affront to the dignity of the American Government consummated as it was a few weeks after the refusal of Mr. Rayard to grant the German demands for the control of the islands presented at the Washington Conference. Prince Bismarck has made amends for that indignity offered to America.

The remaining features of the basis of settlement cannot be intelligently discussed in the absence of the complete text of the protocol. Secretary Blaine is reported to have waived some minor objections which he brought forward at the last moment, and he could well afford to do so, for the protocol as a whole embodies substantial concessions to the United States, and provides a permanent basis for the satisfactory adjustment of the land, indemnity, municipalities and other questions, and the immediate pacification of the islands. The American Government, in making its treaty with Samoa several years ago, agreed to employ its good offices whenever foreign complication should arise. This pledge has been fulfilled. The State Department has made the cause of the Samoans its own, and has secured international recognition and sanction of the principle of native autonomy. It has not only vindicated National honor, but has also befriended a helpless people, and maintained the right of permanently occupying the coaling station obtained by treaty.

One feature of the settlement deserves special commendation. The ratification of the protocol by the Senate is one of the conditions insisted upon by the State Department. The American Commissioners were nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and they thus were invested with full treaty-making powers, and they have signed what is technically known as a protocol or agreement, which differs essentially from a treaty. But the State Department has had no desire to anticipate the action of the Senate, nor to deprive that body of its constitutional right to assume its share of responsibility for confirming the settlement.

One of "Tom" Ochiltree's Latest.

Ochiltree's story (of a bunch at the Clover Club) was a brief one. A man in Texas was accused of stealing a horse. It is scarcely necessary to say that immediately there was a lynching bee. At the conclusion of the entertainment the participants found that they had hanged the wrong man, and the high minded citizens who had managed the affair were filled with remorse. They determined that the dead man's memory was entitled to vindication, and therefore a committee was appointed to wait upon the widow. They found her weeping. The chairman, with an awkward wave of his slouch hat, said, in a somewhat embarrassed tone:

"Marm, we hanged your husband; but he was the wrong man. Marm, the joke is on us."

From Affluence to Povorty.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 11.—A German resident of Vine street, who lost all his property in the flood, in speaking of the matter to-day, said: "I came to this country with $1.50 twenty years ago. Thursday a week ago I was worth $50,000. Now I have got $3.50. Well, I am better off than when I came. I shall go to work again." Here is an example of genuine philosophy.

Among the people applying to the Adams street relief station this morning was a woman whose husband before the flood was estimated to be worth at least $100,000, the mistress of a happy home, and the mother of four living children. To-day she stood in line for an hour in the drizzling rain awaiting her turn, a widow, homeless and childless.

Sad Fate of a Journalist.

Terre Haute Express.

"You will remember," said the old gentleman who had called to see the editor, "that after my son had taken his degree of Doctor of Journalism, I secured him a position on your paper."

"Yes," answered the editor.

"Well," continued the old man, "it has been three weeks since I have heard a word from him. Is he still connected with your paper."

"I don't know," said the chief, "but if you will wait till I call the city editor, I'll see."

And that functionary, after consulting his note book, remarked: "Smithers. George W. Smithers. Oh, yes. Why, the first week he was here we got him into the idiot asylum to write the place up, and there seems to be some difficulty in securing his release."

THERE is no disguising the fact that the color line drawn by Christians of any and all sects, in pulpit, pew or convocation, is disgusting. It is so purely antagonistic to the spirit of the founder of Christianity that we could heartily wish the Reverends and Bishops had common sense enough to let the subject alone as far as possible, and at all times to remember that the fundamental law of their religion is to do to others as they would be done by. What Christianity is good for without the Golden Rule we will leave to spiritual experts to determine. We are sure that a religion without humanity will not be of any use in the world. History is already surfeited with defunct religions.

THE United States will hardly furnish the next Pope, but it would be safe to assume that she will "get there" within the next half century at the farthest. The American language is becoming the language of diplomacy in Europe. American ideas are taking root all over the world, and an American prelate will probably preside over the Vatican some time within the next fifty or seventy-five years. In fact, the chances are that the Vatican will be transferred to this country before the globe adds another 100 years to its age.

Political Anncuncement!

Charles Miles is a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of tde Republican nominating convontion.

Al Taffe is a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

Fred Gaul is a candidate for re-election to the council from the 23rd ward. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

THE GREAT

Johnstown Flood

Will be exhibited at the

SECOND BAPTIST GHURCH, | Monday and Tuesday Even'gs.

JULY 1st and 2d.

Everybody come and see the greatest wonder of the world. Admission, adults 15c, children 10c.
J. W. CARR, Pastor.

LAWNS AT 2½c.

Crinkles at 3c. Challies at 4c.
Beiges a 5c. Seersuckers at 5c.
Ginghams at 5c Prints at 3½c
Sateens at 10c worth 12½c and 15c.
Printed Draperies at 7c.
Tarlatan at 10c.
Cream Oriental Flouncings at 25c
Black Lace Flouncings at 25c.
New Swiss Flouncings at 50c.
Fancy Oriental " 8 in wide, 3c.

New Swiss Embroideries cheap.
New White Nainsook plaids, fine, at 10c
White goods, checked, plad & plain 5c
New gold-headed Silk Parasols at 98c
New gold-headed Silk Umbrellas $1.15
New lot Misses' Parasols at 20c
New lot Misses' Sateen Parasols 50c
Silk mits at 10c. Cream Jerseys, 39c
Girls & Boys Plated Parcale waists, 39c
Ladies Fancy Stripped Hose at 3c.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnants Unbleached Muslins at 4½c; worth 8c. Remnants Bleached Muslins at 5c, worth 7c and 8c. Remnants Indigo Blue Prints at 5c, worth 7c. Also a big lot of other remnants will be sold cheap.

Dedert & Sudbrock,

158 & 160 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.